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Established 1887

Sees Socialist Party in Spain

Arias Vows to Push Reforms

By Peter Uebersax

MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro said today that political reform in Spain is going "very far and very high," and that he sees no reason why Christian Democratic or Socialist groups could not play a role in the nation's politics.

In an interview, Mr. Arias also said that Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, was still guiding Spanish policy. But he said that standards should relieve him of the "responsibility for political innovation" and participate in the shaping of the country's future.

The interview was the first since Mr. Arias took office last week to a foreign news organization. Spanish newspapers were given only excerpts from the 1,500-word text of Mr. Arias's written answers to questions that had been submitted in writing.

The 66-year-old Premier also said that his government will yield to the current wave of strikes and political protest, such actions can only slow the process of democratization, he said.



Carlos Arias Navarro

to move," he said. "If this step means the beginning of a long journey, I would like to say that we want to go very far and very high. There is no end to the long journey of a nation on the march."

Cautious Reform

Mr. Arias said that a program of cautious political reform, which he announced after becoming the successor to assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco a little more than a year ago, was only a beginning.

"The first step always shows the direction in which one wants

in the building of peace and justice."

The Premier said that a recently enacted law allowing limited political association for the first time in the 36 years that Gen. Franco has ruled Spain was wide enough to permit the entry of Socialist and Christian Democratic groups on the official political scene.

Shades of Socialists

He said that there were different shades of Socialists and Christian Democrats, but added that the associations law "does not contain a single line which would exclude any type of ideology by name."

"I cannot see why Spaniards holding Socialist or Christian Democratic ideas could not go ahead and form a political association."

"Of course, they would have to accept honestly the grounds and the rules of the game. These demand nothing more than the acceptance and respect for our constitution."

The associations law has been described by the government as an instrument to channel different opinions and to achieve more pluralism in the nation's politics. But democratic groups, so far, have not tried to enter the scene.

Mr. Arias also said that "Spaniards must get used to the idea that it is no longer right to let—as we have done until now—responsibility for political innovation rest on the noble shoulders of the chief of state."

"We must conscientiously take our share of joint responsibility. We must join in the effort, respect opinions. We must not exclude anyone except those who exclude themselves by adopting extreme attitudes of one or the other side acting through violence, hate or subversion."

A former head of security police and for six years mayor of Madrid, Mr. Arias stressed repeatedly that political reform must be achieved in order.

Political Strikes
Referring to recent political protests and work stoppages, he said that the government "will not give in to any pressures from political strikes. If they achieve

• Two Spanish Army officers, described as liberals, are under arrest. Page 2.

anything at all, through illegal and often subversive action, it will be to put obstacles in the way of democratizing our social order."

He also said that pressure from abroad for political change will achieve nothing.

Reminded that several members of the European Economic Community oppose Spanish membership in the EEC, Mr. Arias said: "I can assure you that not a single step in the evolution and the political development of Spain is taken because of pressures from any group in or outside the EEC."

"Spain wants to be at the level of the remaining European countries. Geographically, biologically, historically and culturally, it belongs to this Europe."

"But it will not mimic others. And it will not allow itself to be pushed onto roads which are not chosen by the Spaniards themselves as their destiny."



TORNADO'S WAKE—A section of Fort Valley, Ga., Tuesday after a tornado struck, killing at least two persons, injuring some 35 more and leaving millions of dollars in property damage. Gov. George Busbee asked the U.S. to declare city a disaster area.

Acceptance of Jewish State Indicated

Shift Seen in Arab Views of Israel

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 19 (NTT).—Foreign diplomats as well as Arab officials and intellectuals feel that a far-reaching psychological change has taken place in the Arab world and that there is now a growing, but still conditional, willingness to accept the existence of Israel.

The condition—and it is a major one—is, in the words of an Egyptian journalist, "Israeli reciprocity"—that is, Israel's willingness to withdraw to the lines of before the 1967 war and to accept the right of the Palestinians to create their own state.

At the government level, the single most important change occurred after the war in October, 1973, when Syria, after years of refusal, accepted the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, which, in addition to calling for Israeli withdrawal, recognized each country's right to existence. Only Libya and, to a lesser extent, Iraq remain opposed to the resolution.

One of the crucial questions is whether the Palestine Liberation Organization might shift to a policy of accepting Israel within the lines that existed before the 1967 war.

The changing attitudes of Arab citizens are most often reflected in the new matter-of-fact way they speak about Israel.

Influence Seen

Some of the changes may seem ominous to Israel, because they stem from the circumstance that many Arabs, for the first time now think that they can influence the policies of Israel and "keep it within bounds."

Some intellectuals in Cairo and Damascus say that the Arabs can afford peace and that the Israelis cannot unless they are willing to become "a small country like any other."

In a peaceful Middle East, these Arabs contend, Israel will be unable to mobilize world opinion, will be unable to obtain billions of dollars in weapons as gifts and will be less attractive for large-scale Jewish immigration from the Soviet Union and Latin America.

"The vision of an Israel relying on its own resources and living within permanent international borders that cannot be pushed outward as in the past holds no terror for me," a Cairo University professor commented.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has gone further than any Arab leader in accepting the existence of Israel.

In a speech last year, he declared that the critics of his pro-Arab policy kept charging that it was the United States that protected the existence of Israel. His answer was that so did the Soviet Union and the rest of the international community and that any Arab who refused to see this was like an ostrich sticking his head into the sand.

In Damascus, an adviser to President Hafez al-Assad told a visitor: "Isn't it curious that the Arabs now are clamoring for direct

negotiations in Geneva and that the Israelis don't want to come? In the past the Israelis always said that if only the Arabs would be willing to enter direct negotiations, it could be regarded as de facto recognition and hence a giant step toward peace."

Newspapers in Egypt and Syria now regularly print Western news agency dispatches from Tel Aviv identifying Israeli officials respectfully by their titles and reporting Israeli government activities as they do political events in any other country. Before

1973, newspapers in both countries would report the Israeli scene in terms of the activities of various "Zionist gangs."

But the other night, when a visitor asked a member of the Egyptian People's Assembly whether Egypt would allow an Israeli dance group to perform in Cairo, there was a long silence of incomprehension, followed by an emphatic "No!"

"The Arabs are not ready for any symbolic demonstrations of friendship," the Egyptian said. "Cultural relations and trade, too, would come long after a peace agreement and would start piecemeal, not with ringing declarations," he said.

Mr. Sadat has drawn a sharp distinction between two Arabic words—"salaam" or "peace," which he is ready to accept, and "sah" or "friendly relations," which would come long after a peace agreement and would start piecemeal, not with ringing declarations," he said.

The biggest question involves the Palestinians.

West Bank Issue
The ambassador of a major Western country recently predicted that a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan would be expansionist, either westward at Israel's expense or eastward at Jordan's.

Politically articulate non-Palestinian Arabs disagree. They say that once a Palestinian state has been established, it will be a

United Press International.

AMERICANS ABROAD—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger makes a quick visit to the U.S. Bicentennial exhibition at Grand Palais in Paris yesterday after breakfast meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. One of the exhibits was a stuffed bison.



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Kissinger Hints U.S. May Attend Paris Oil Talks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—France and the United States moved closer to settling their remaining differences on the forthcoming producer-consumer energy conference during a breakfast meeting today between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Asked, following the breakfast, if the United States had agreed to participate in the preparatory energy conference that France is organizing next month, Mr. Kissinger said that "good progress has been made in that direction."

The United States is not expected to give its final approval before the next meeting of the International Energy Agency here March 6 and 7, but it appeared following today's meeting that little could block the conference.

Algerian Campaign

The only nation that still has not accepted, either formally or tacitly, is Algeria, and contacts are continuing between Paris and Algiers. The Algerians have been campaigning actively for substantial changes in the conference plan. "They have a completely different kind of meeting in mind," a French official said.

The French President and Mr. Kissinger breakfasted for 80 minutes, only a few hours before the secretary of state left for Washington, winding up a 10-day trip that took him to the Middle East and Europe. They were joined at the breakfast by French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush.

On his arrival in Washington, Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that his trip to the Middle East had made "some progress towards establishing the framework" for a new agreement and that he will return to the area next month to try to conclude a pact.

Earlier, reporters aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane were told that the secretary had been in almost daily contact with the principal Middle East leaders since leaving the area Saturday. They were informed that Mr. Kissinger's exploratory mission "pretty well clarified the range" in which an agreement must be found on a further Israeli withdrawal east of the Suez Canal.

[Mr. Kissinger went from the airport to the White House to make a personal report to President Ford. Afterwards, he was scheduled to attend a presidential reception for congressmen to discuss energy problems. Tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger will report to the congressional leadership.]

Other subjects discussed in the Kissinger-Giscard talks were the Middle East, Cyprus, bilateral issues and other questions, including negotiations going on at the two-year-old, 35-nation European security conference in an attempt to finish it this year.

One of the subjects that came up today was the question of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and its possible participation in an eventual reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

Advocate of PLO

A high American official said, "All the European leaders seem to want to talk about the PLO, but when we talk with the Arabs the subject never comes up." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been

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U.S. Bank Data Open To IRS, Court Rules

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).

The Supreme Court today gave the Internal Revenue Service broad authority to search bank records for the identity of individuals involved in suspicious transactions.

By a 7-to-2 decision, the court ruled that the IRS has the right to issue a "John Doe" summons or the bank records of transactions which suggest that an individual may have attempted to evade income taxes.

In a dissent, Justices Potter Stewart and William Douglas called the majority decision "a rethinking expansion of the summons power... a sharp and dangerous detour from the settled course of precedent."

The decision came in a case involving tax agency attempts to gain access to \$40,000 in \$100 bills in the Commercial Bank of Middleboro, Ky., in two separate deposits in November, 1970.

The IRS suspected that someone had hidden away the cash in order to avoid paying taxes. At IRS agents conceded that they had no evidence of tax violations.

When the IRS learned of the transaction, an agent issued a summons to the bank to supply records of the deposits. The summons was issued in the fictitious "John Doe" name because the IRS had no idea of the depositor's identity.

A trial court overruled the bank's objections to the summons, but the U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati reversed the decision and said the law requires the IRS

to identify the person whose records it searches.

The Supreme Court disagreed, interpreting the law to authorize broad IRS inquiries even when there is no probable cause to believe that tax laws have been violated.

"The purpose of the statutes is not to accuse, but to inquire," said the majority opinion written by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

"Although such investigations unquestionably involve some invasion of privacy, they are essential to our self-reporting system," he continued. "We recognize that the authority vested in tax collectors may be abused, as all power is subject to abuse. However, the solution is not to restrict the authority so as to undermine the efficacy of the federal tax system."

The court said the IRS "has a legitimate interest in large or unusual financial transactions, especially those involving cash."

French Strikers Halt All Channel Ferries

DUNKERQUE, France, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Striking French trawlers extended their blockade to all major English-Channel ports tonight, halting ferry service to England from Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe and Le Havre.

Some 30,000 fishermen began a three-day stoppage yesterday to back demands for minimum prices for fish landed in France and compensation for higher fuel costs. They are also protesting out-price fish imports.

U.S. Company Sought Data on Frauds

AT&T Admits Monitoring Private Calls

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NTT).—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. eavesdropped on 1.5 million to 1.8 million telephone conversations, including an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 private conversations between customers, in its efforts to stop toll fraud, a Bell System attorney testified yesterday.

In a hearing before the House subcommittee on courts, civil liberties and the administration of justice, Attorney William Canning said the calls were culled from 30 million conversations included upon by a mechanical device in a random survey between 1965 and 1970.

He said that some 600,000 of the calls were tape-recorded in their entirety or for periods of five minutes. The remaining 900,000 or so were recorded for periods of 80 to 90 seconds.

It was the first time that a Bell official testified to a secret project aimed at halting attempts to defraud telephone companies by persons using so-called "blue box" and "black box" electronic devices, which permit a user to avoid paying for long-distance calls.

The project was first brought to light in press reports last month. Law enforcement agencies attempting to tape portions of calls without permission of the parties involved would have

to obtain a court order or the authorization from the attorney general that such intrusions were vital to a criminal prosecution or national security.

Mr. Canning said that when the company monitored a line to detect toll fraud, it did not have sufficient evidence for a court order before intruding. But it gets its evidence immediately since the mere use of the "blue box" devices constitutes the crime.

Under questioning by the committee chairman, Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., and Rep. Robert Dornan, D-Calif., Mr. Canning maintained that the eavesdropping was legal. He said the company had conducted its own investigations in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations that empower it to combat toll fraud.

He showed the subcommittee a "blue box" device sold on the black market for as much as \$3,500. When held at the mouthpiece of a standard telephone, it can emit electronic signals that give the user free access to long-distance telephone lines for unlimited calls.

Another device, called the "black box," when used by the receiver of a long-distance call, could bypass the billing system in a similar fashion. Mr. Canning said the Bell System still conducted selective eavesdropping in such cases.

In the mid-1960s, he said, the only way for the company to detect these devices was to listen in to calls for the toll-free sounds. He said that the fraud had cost Bell about \$1 million since it was first uncovered.

He said that to gauge the magnitude of what the company was facing, it set up monitoring equipment in Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Newark, N.J., Detroit and St. Louis.

This equipment listened in on 30 million calls and found 1.5 million to 1.8 million in which there was an indication of irregularity. Tape recordings of these calls were made and taken to New York where they were analyzed.

The analysis disclosed 25,000 cases where AT&T officials felt there was "provable illegality," Mr. Canning said. He said, however, that before 1970, AT&T prosecuted these cases only on a selective basis.

He said that the main reason the company had not gone to court on the cases was because it did not want to drive the users of the toll-free devices from the phones and thus "distort" the sampling for its survey.

He said that the AT&T surveillance did not violate constitutional guarantees of privacy and against self-incrimination because it was not interested in the content of the conversation but in the electronic sounds and the identity of the user of the device.



EMBRACE—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico with Mrs. Salvador Allende, widow of the late Chilean president, at opening of Allende tribunal in Mexico City.

Echeverria Criticizes U.S. Acts In Chile During Allende Regime

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19 (AP)—President Luis Echeverria yesterday indirectly accused the United States of "intolerable" interference in Chile's internal affairs during the Allende regime. He spoke at the opening session of an unofficial international commission.

Mr. Echeverria did not name the United States, but he said "the intervention has been proved, recognized, and even harshly criticized by outstanding personalities and institutions in the very country that practiced intolerable forms of interference in Chilean affairs."

There were published reports last fall that the U.S. CIA had spent up to \$3 million in Chile to disrupt the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende. Allende was overthrown by a military coup Sept. 11, 1973, and, according to government report, committed suicide during the fight for the presidential palace.

Mr. Echeverria was the keynote speaker at the International Investigative Commission on the Crimes of the Chilean Military Junta. Persons from 35 countries are attending the meeting. The Mexican President said that "for reasons of ethics and of survival itself, Latin America cannot remain unmoved in the face of situations such as those which have arisen from the overthrow of the regime headed by Salvador Allende, whose memory I exalt today before you and the entire world."

Two Spanish Army Officers Reportedly Held for Politics

MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Two military officers described by political sources as liberals have been placed under arrest at the fortress of Figueras in northeast Spain, government sources said today.

The sources said it was not known what, if any, charges were brought against them. Newspaper reports said an investigation of an unspecified nature has been opened.

Reports here attributed to military sources said the two officers were being detained for having participated in the circulation of a petition asking for certain reforms.

Up to now, there have been no known cases of Spanish officers being held for their involvement in politics.

The two officers belong to the army corps of engineers. News agency reports identified them as Maj. Julio Busquets, who is also an author and university lecturer on sociology, and Capt. Jose Julveles.

Political sources said Maj. Busquets, 43, shared many ideas with Gen. Manuel Diez Alegria, who was fired from his job as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff last year. Gen. Diez Alegria is a political moderate and his son, a lawyer, is among the charter members of the Spanish Social Democrat Union founded last year.

The detention of the two officers was disclosed at the same time the police announced a series of arrests of alleged leftists in various parts of the country.

A total of 25 persons were held, 10 in Barcelona, where policemen entered a private apartment to

break up a meeting of alleged Communists and confiscated propaganda material, eight in Bilbao, in connection with a similar group, and seven in San Sebastian. The latter group, composed of students aged 17 to 20, was associated with the Basque separatist organization ETA, the police said.

The armed forces have always been regarded as a pillar of strength for the 36-year-old regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Only five days ago, Gen. Angel Campaño, the commander of the military region of Madrid, warned that the army would not stand by while civilian "subversion" tried to bring down the regime.

Meanwhile, efforts to find new channels for political expression suffered a setback with the temporary collapse of plans to form a wide center-right coalition of politicians.

The efforts centered on Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a right-of-center politician who has been information minister and is presently Spain's ambassador in London.

Following his second visit to Spain this year, Mr. Fraga today returned to London. He told newsmen that there was a "serious basis" for a center-right coalition, but that it was not being formed now because of a lack of guarantees that it would be allowed to play a role.

8 Seized in Bilbao
BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 19 (AP).—Eight alleged members of the outlawed Spanish Communist party were arrested and charged with distributing subversive propaganda through this Basque region, police said yesterday.

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Result of Energy Crisis

Oil Crisis Forces Finland To Trade More With Russia

HELSINKI, Feb. 19 (AP)—After three decades of maintaining its independence while keeping the Soviet neighbors smiling, Finland is finding it more difficult this year to keep from flinching.

The energy crisis suddenly turned the Soviet Union into Finland's biggest trade partner in 1974, the first time the Russians have become the leading source of imports for a non-Communist country.

The Soviet Union now provides 60 per cent of the crude oil used by the Finns and all their natural gas. The rest of the East bloc, mainly Poland, provides Finland with its coal.

The situation suggested that Finland, which always has had to struggle to maintain its sovereignty, was now bound even more closely to the Russians. Up to now, Finland had tried to keep trade with the Communist world between 15 and 20 per cent of the total, reasoning that less would upset its large and aggressive neighbor while more would sharply limit Finland's margin for maneuver.

Trade figures for last year, announced this month, showed the Soviet Union's share of Finnish imports at 18.3 per cent, an increase of 136 per cent over the previous year. This pushed the East bloc's total to 21 per cent, down from 13 per cent the previous year. The figures also showed that Finland now had a trade deficit with the Soviet Union. This meant that under its barter arrangements, an increasingly greater part of Finnish industrial production would be shipped to Russia.

Less Flexibility

Some Finns say that the growing trade involvement with the Soviet Union lessens the flexibility of Finnish industry to gear its production to Western markets, where it can earn the hard currency the country needs.

They said that the development was more important than any of the diplomatic or economic accommodations the Finns made over the last five years to keep the Russians relaxed.

The list of those accommodations is long and varied. The Finnish Foreign Ministry last year openly criticized and called to order Helsinki newspapers after they published a Swedish account of instructions which the Soviet ambassador here was allegedly given for dealing with the Finns.

In the field of business, one of Finland's important deals with the Russians, involving a \$10-million order for 30 locomotives, was concluded after the Finnish parliament resolved that they should be built in Finland to develop local industry. The decision was reversed and the Russians got the order.

Finlandization

President Urho Kekkonen has called the relationship a model for cooperation between countries of different size and political systems. For others, it is "Finlandization," a word coined by a German political scientist, meaning a limited surrender of sovereignty to the Soviet Union by a nominally Western country.

A bit surprisingly, more West-

ern diplomats here seem to agree with Mr. Kekkonen than with the Finlandization theory. They believe that Finland has maintained its independence in spite of remarkable odds against it and that the Finns have learned to dig in their heels on issues they consider vital to them.

The prime example is given of Finland's entry into associate status with the European Economic Community in spite of Soviet expressions of displeasure. The Finns were able to do it through the ploy of an agreement which associated them with the Comecon, the Warsaw Pact economic grouping.

One of the most highly regarded foreign political analysts in Helsinki described the increase in trade with the Russians as more of a potential problem than an actual one.

The 1974 increase related more to the rises in oil prices than to quantities, he said. Moreover, he doubted that the Russians would keep up the trade level with Finland and believed that over the next few years increased exchanges with Britain and West Germany would even out the balance.

The analyst agreed that the situation of the Finns was made more difficult by the trade developments, but he held that they were not any more than at other times since World War II, being pulled irresistibly into Russian orbit.

Atom Plants Spreading in Third World

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 19 (AP)—Six developing countries have acquired nuclear plants and 23 more have such plants under construction or on the drawing board, William Doub, an American expert, said today.

He spoke at the fifth International Symposium on Energy, Resources and Environment here, organized by the MITRE Corp. of the United States.

Mr. Doub said there were now 19 nations, with 149 plants, producing nuclear power. About 355 nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 230 billion watts were expected to be set up throughout the world by 1980—with the non-Communist world alone having nuclear capacity of 217 billion watts by that time.

Japan Progress

He said Japan would be second only to the United States in installed nuclear capacity in the next 10 to 15 years.

Mr. Doub, a consultant to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Research and Engineering Corp., said more nations wanted to switch to nuclear power because of the limitations of oil.

Except for the Soviet Union and Canada, which have petroleum reserves exceeding their requirements, most advanced nations depend on external supplies, Mr. Doub added that world expenditure on nuclear plants was expected to increase from \$15 billion this year to \$38 billion in 1980.

Kahn Prediction

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The price of oil will collapse unless producing countries cut back shipments within the next few months, American analyst Dr. Herman Kahn said today.

Dr. Kahn suggested a shipment cutback of 5 to 10 per cent in the next two or three months and said Iran and Saudi Arabia should get together and roll back prices.

He said an example of the pressures on the market today was that contracts are being negotiated at 20 per cent discounts and that oil prices are being reduced everywhere.

Gain Is Noted By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

a leading advocate of PLO participation in all Middle East forums.

The breakfast meeting appeared to dispel some of the confusion about the preparatory oil conference created two weeks ago during the last meeting of the energy agency that meeting, the U.S. delegation spoke of "pre-conditions"—particularly on an oil price floor and development of alternative sources of energy—before Washington would agree to participate in the conference.

The 18-nation agency is now consulting on alternative energy sources and is expected to be far enough along by the March 6 meeting to give the go-ahead to the French. French sources indicate that France, which does not belong to the agency, is in general agreement with plans for development of alternative energy sources.

The preparatory energy conference would bring together the European Economic Community nations, the United States and Japan for the consumer nations; Iran, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Venezuela for the producers and Brazil, India and Zaire among the developing nations.

As the French envisage it, the meeting would be to discuss all manner of future energy problems among the nations, and set an agenda for a full conference later in the year.



CYPRUS PROTEST—Demonstrators calling for United Nations intervention against Turkey on Cyprus hold a rally near the UN, led by members of the Greek Cypriot Federation.

Waldheim Calls for a New Cyprus Approach

ATHENS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived here from Ankara today and called for a new approach to Cyprus negotiations.

"I think it would serve a useful purpose if we could find a new approach to the negotiating process," Mr. Waldheim told newsmen at Athens airport.

He said he would discuss the Cyprus situation with Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Dimitrios Biliotis.

Mr. Waldheim, winding up a tour of the Middle East, had five hours of talks about Cyprus with Turkish Premier Sadi Irmak and Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel.

Ankara Position

"We discussed the situation in Cyprus and ways and means to reopen the talks between the two communities there," Mr. Waldheim said. He said the Ankara government was ready to support the independence and sovereignty of a federated island.

When a newsmen pointed out that respect for the island's sovereignty was incompatible with the formation of a separate Turkish-Cypriot state in northern Cyprus, Mr. Waldheim said: "This is why we are here and why we are trying to find a way to overcome these difficulties and to restore negotiations."

Mr. Waldheim was scheduled

to return to New York tomorrow to attend the Security Council debate on the Cyprus issue, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Security Council is to meet tomorrow to discuss the Turkish-Cypriot decision to set up a separate federative state in the northern part of Cyprus, occupied by Turkish troops last July.

In Ankara, Premier Irmak said Turkey was ready to permit the reopening of Nicosia International Airport under a neutral administration. The airport has been closed since Turkey invaded Cyprus eight months ago. Mr. Irmak told newsmen the airport could be reopened under a neutral chief administrator with Turkish and Greek-Cypriot assistants.

The airport is in the hands of the UN peacekeeping force, but Turkish guns on the airfield's perimeter control access.

Mr. Waldheim went to Baghdad

after a tour of states in the Persian Gulf.

During his one-day visit to Iraq, Mr. Waldheim conferred with President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and Vice-President Saddam Hussein, the agency said.

His Gulf tour, which also took him to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait, was aimed at discussing the Middle East situation and the role those countries could play in international and UN affairs.

[In Nicosia and other cities thousands of Greek Cypriots observed a two-hour general strike and staged picket parades today to protest the Turkish proclamation, the Associated Press reported.]

[The demonstrations were timed to influence the Security Council debate, requested by the Cyprus government.]

ed to revalue its currency to eliminate a large trade surplus obtained as a result of the cheap oil advantage.

"Or, if this did not happen, I think industrialized countries importing Japanese goods would have to protect themselves against imports underpriced due to substantially different energy costs," Mr. Culbert declared.

A high official of the Foreign Ministry here, who asked not to be named, said he "would hate to call (Mr. Culbert's statement) a threat, but it certainly was very strong warning. We would like to take it as friendly advice but the average Japanese will be critical (of such a warning)," he said.

Plan Criticized

Mr. Miyazawa earlier called the Kissinger proposal for a floor price on oil, one-sided in favor of nations with resources of their own.

Japan, a nation with no oil and little hope of developing significant alternate sources of energy, can little afford to support high prices for petroleum. It will have to import indefinitely, the foreign minister said.

Privately, Japanese officials said they have not ruled out Mr. Kissinger's proposal entirely. "It depends on what the floor price is," one ranking politician said.

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Not in the Cards

"I honestly do not think this is in the cards," Mr. Culbert said. He then gave a hypothetical example of what would happen if Japan obtained oil from some OPEC country for \$5 a barrel while the United States and Europe were paying \$8 or \$9 a barrel.

Japan, he said, would be forced

to accept more than, say, 10,000 or 20,000 a year, and this issue, like others, will have to be negotiated.

His remark seemed important because it implied not only the continued existence of Israel but also a long period of transition during which a peace settlement would be negotiated and gradually implemented.

Despite the changing attitudes among the Arabs, it remains evident that in a peace agreement both sides want the protection of big-power guarantees for new Arab-Israeli borders, as well as demilitarized zones and the presence of UN peace-keeping soldiers for many years.

Chaban Drops Threat To Quit the Gaullists

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas yesterday withdrew a threat to leave the Gaullist UDR party but reaffirmed his fears that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the party's new leader, was "tearing it to ruin."

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, the defeated Gaullist candidate in last year's presidential campaign, said that he would work to sustain the party from within but that he would no longer take part in its national meetings under the present leadership.

But the program stepped up the pressure for what they have labeled "a new international economic order."

to return to New York tomorrow to attend the Security Council debate on the Cyprus issue, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Security Council is to meet tomorrow to discuss the Turkish-Cypriot decision to set up a separate federative state in the northern part of Cyprus, occupied by Turkish troops last July.

In Ankara, Premier Irmak said Turkey was ready to permit the reopening of Nicosia International Airport under a neutral administration. The airport has been closed since Turkey invaded Cyprus eight months ago. Mr. Irmak told newsmen the airport could be reopened under a neutral chief administrator with Turkish and Greek-Cypriot assistants.

The airport is in the hands of the UN peacekeeping force, but Turkish guns on the airfield's perimeter control access.

Mr. Waldheim went to Baghdad

after a tour of states in the Persian Gulf.

During his one-day visit to Iraq, Mr. Waldheim conferred with President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and Vice-President Saddam Hussein, the agency said.

His Gulf tour, which also took him to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait, was aimed at discussing the Middle East situation and the role those countries could play in international and UN affairs.

[In Nicosia and other cities thousands of Greek Cypriots observed a two-hour general strike and staged picket parades today to protest the Turkish proclamation, the Associated Press reported.]

[The demonstrations were timed to influence the Security Council debate, requested by the Cyprus government.]

ed to revalue its currency to eliminate a large trade surplus obtained as a result of the cheap oil advantage.

"Or, if this did not happen, I think industrialized countries importing Japanese goods would have to protect themselves against imports underpriced due to substantially different energy costs," Mr. Culbert declared.

A high official of the Foreign Ministry here, who asked not to be named, said he "would hate to call (Mr. Culbert's statement) a threat, but it certainly was very strong warning. We would like to take it as friendly advice but the average Japanese will be critical (of such a warning)," he said.

Portugal Says Its Ex-Colonies Need Emergency World Aid

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 19.—In a confidential report to the United Nations, Portugal has warned that parts of its former colonial empire will face starvation unless international help is organized at once.

Far from being able to join in the rescue, a high Portuguese official said, his country might have to ask outside assistance for itself.

The official said Mozambique, an East African territory of 9 million people, rich in natural resources, would have barely enough foreign exchange to pay for a week's vital imports when it attained independence this coming June 25.

Antonio de Almeida Santos, Lisbon's Minister of International Coordination, blamed the years of civil warfare and the fears of decolonization for a loss of confidence and a devastating outflow of capital from the territory. Aggravating the situation, he said, was the fact that the former metropolitan government in Lisbon fostered "parasitic" industries that required expensive equipment usable only for final assembly or in some cases merely for repackaging of products made in Portugal.

Damage in Fighting

Damage to plants in the final stages of the fighting between Portuguese forces and the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) troops, inflation and new

Night Battle At Asmara Is Worst of War

Shooting Continues; Americans at U.S. Base

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 19 (WP).—Scattered shooting continued today in Ethiopia's northern provincial capital of Asmara after the heaviest night of fighting there in the Eritrean war.

Eritrean secessionist guerrillas succeeded in damaging the power plant inside the former American Kagnew base, where the Ethiopian Navy and 2d Division now have their headquarters, and also in hitting a U.S. naval housing facility. There were no casualties.

Reports from Asmara said the base, the main 2d Division quarters on a height above the city, and the 1st Division's encampment near the airport were under mortar, rocket and heavy-machine-gun attack for about three hours, followed by nightlong small-arms firing, mostly on the outskirts.

The United States has turned over most of the Kagnew base to the Ethiopians, but it continues to operate a small ship-to-shore naval communications facility on the base. Only about 35 civilians and naval personnel remain there.

In the last two weeks, the U.S. Defense Department has quietly evacuated about 85 persons working at the base in small groups, leaving only a small skeleton crew to man the communications facility. It is scheduled to be closed down in June, according to the Pentagon.

Before the current fighting began, Jan. 31, there were about 220 Americans, including families, living in Asmara in connection with the operation.

So far, none of the Americans living there has been wounded in the fighting, but there are fears among U.S. Embassy officials that their luck may run out as attacks on the Kagnew base intensify. Furthermore, should the United States decide to step up its military assistance to the Ethiopian government because of the war, there is a distinct possibility Americans working on the base will become a target for the guerrillas in retaliation.

Military casualties in the latest fighting inside the city are not known, but an Italian aircraft in the shooting down the night in Asmara and killed the second to die in the Eritrean war. About 170 Italians have been evacuated, but there are still about 500 staying on in the war-scarred city.

Rebels Threaten Shipping

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Eritrean Liberation Front threatened today to take retaliatory action against international shipping in the Red Sea and Bab el Mandeb Strait, its southern gateway, if the United States agreed to supply the Ethiopians government with weapons.

The warning was contained in a statement issued by Osman Saleh Sabey, leader of the ELF's forces.

For the second time in 24 hours, Mr. Sabey appealed to the United States to turn down an Ethiopian request for military hardware "until the Ethiopian regime agrees to recognize the Eritrean people's right to independence."

"The resumption of military shipments," Mr. Sabey said "will mean the escalation of the fighting to include the whole of Northeast Africa and will threaten international shipping in the Red Sea and Bab el Mandeb."

Saarbruecken Crash

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—A small Soviet-built passenger plane of the West German airline General Air crashed on landing here today, injuring the pilot and 10 passengers.

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مكتبة الفضل

25/10/1975

abamian Reasserts Position

Wallace Candidacy Opposed
By Other Governors in South

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama found himself in the novel position yesterday of fighting challenges to his credibility as a presidential candidate.

Gov. William Waller of Mississippi said at a news conference in his state, which Gov. Wallace won easily as an independent presidential candidate in 1968, is not considered to be a viable potential candidate because his disability, or physical inability.

Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas remarked at the National Governors' Conference here that a Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat who announced for the presidency Monday, could defeat Wallace in a Texas primary.



Wilmer Mizell

Ex-Ballplayer
Named by Ford

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Wilmer (Vinegar Bend) Mizell, one-time major league baseball pitcher, was named yesterday by President Ford to become an assistant secretary of commerce.

Mr. Ford announced he was nominating Mr. Mizell, 44, a Republican defeated for reelection to the House last November, to be assistant secretary for economic development, succeeding William Blunt Jr., who resigned in December.

Mr. Mizell, a three-term House member from Winston-Salem, N.C., was in professional baseball from 1949 to 1962, mostly with the St. Louis Cardinals. For five years he was sales management and public relations executive with the Winston-Salem Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.

Nixon Tax Advisers Indicted
for Backdating His Deduction

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Tax lawyer Frank Demarco Jr. and appraiser Ralph Newman were indicted today on charges involving the backdating of former President Richard Nixon's return of his public papers to the government in 1970.

Mr. Demarco, 49, of Los Angeles, was charged with three counts of conspiring to impede the Internal Revenue Service, and to IRS agents and obstructing its investigations of possible fraud against the United States.

Mr. Newman, 63, of Chicago, was charged with two counts of conspiracy involving preparation of false tax returns.

The case involves the claim by Nixon of \$576,000 in tax deductions for the papers even though Congress had abolished such claims effective July 29, 1969.

Backdating Charged

The two men were accused of conspiring to circumvent this deadline by backdating the deed gift for the papers to March 1, 1969, four months before the 1968 tax effect, even though the deed gift took place in 1970.

Former White House deputy counsel Edward Morgan pleaded guilty to similar charges on Nov. 12 and is now serving a four-month sentence.

Mr. Newman, if convicted, faces maximum penalties of eight years in jail and a \$15,000 fine. Mr. Demarco faces up to 15 years and a fine of \$25,000.

Canada Strike Snarls Air Travel and Mail

MONTREAL, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A strike by government blue-collar workers today disrupted air travel across Canada, snarling operations at the country's major airports.

Postal service was also bogged down. The Toronto Post Office began laying off 5,000 workers.



Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in Washington yesterday.

Army Challenging Reversal
Of Calley's Murder Sentence

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19 (AP).—Army lawyers argued yesterday that legal precedent set when the My Lai massacre conviction of former Lt. William Calley Jr. was reversed could make it impossible to seal juries in many trials.

"It is simply impossible," Arnold Vickery told the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to find jurors ignorant of the world about them.

At stake was an Army appeal of a ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Elliott of Columbia, Ga., which held that Calley's Army court-martial conviction was unconstitutional.

Eighty-five pages of Judge Elliott's 132-page ruling dwelt on the "prejudicial effect" of massive pretrial publicity about My Lai and Calley.

Mr. Vickery argued that such legal logic, if upheld, would force the Fifth Circuit Court to "plow a new field of constitutional law."

Doctor Back
On Job After
His Conviction

BOSTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Dr. Kenneth Edelin, convicted of manslaughter for the death of an aborted fetus, was called to Boston City Hospital today to deliver a baby.

It was the first day back at work for the 36-year-old obstetrician, who was found guilty Saturday at the end of a controversial six-week trial.

Dr. Edelin was called to the hospital less than 24 hours after Judge James McGuire gave Dr. Edelin a sentence of one year on probation and ordered it stayed pending appeal.

Dr. Edelin was greeted enthusiastically by colleagues at the hospital, where a large banner proclaimed: "Welcome Back, Doctor Edelin."

Utah House Rejects
Equal-Rights Change

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 19 (AP).—The Utah House of Representatives, after hearing a debate on whether the Mormon Church was trying to pressure it against the Equal Rights Amendment, rejected the amendment by better than a 2-1 margin yesterday.

To become law, the ERA must be ratified by 38 of the 50 states before March 1979. In the three years since Congress passed the proposed amendment, 34 states have approved it, but two of them have since voted to rescind their ratification.

First Jazz Mass Celebrated
At St. Patrick's in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The first jazz mass at Saint Patrick's Cathedral, composed and performed by Mary Lou Williams, was heard yesterday afternoon by more than 3,000 persons who filled the pews and stood four and five deep along the sides and at the rear.

Known as "Mary Lou's Mass" since Alvin Alley choreographed it under that name in 1971, the mass was the first of its kind, a "mass for the young—or the young-thinking," it was sung by a choir of 40 drawn from four Catholic schools—Our Lady of Lourdes Grammar School, Cathedral High School for Girls and Regis High School and Fordham Preparatory School.

Miss Williams, seated at a piano on the main altar, with her bassist, Buster Williams, and her drummer, Jerry Griffin, conducted the choir from the piano while she played and the mass was celebrated.

Two Groups

The singers were split into two groups, one on the main altar with Miss Williams, the other in the front row of pews. They sang responses to each other and also coalesced as an ensemble.

Miss Williams introduced each section with a piano passage that established the mood and the rhythm and, as the singers came in and the string bass and drums took up the beat, she supported the singing with light, flowing lines under the voices. Occasionally Miss Williams or Mr. Griffin played a brief, subdued solo.

Despite the overflow attendance, churchly decorum was maintained throughout the service. When Miss Williams concluded her mass with a driving, joyous performance of her setting for the 150th Psalm, "Praise the Lord," however, her listeners burst into spontaneous and extended applause. Miss Williams threw kisses.

The Rev. Peter O'Brien, Miss Williams' manager, delivered the homily. Mabel Mercer, the singer, also took part in the service, reading from the Book of Isaiah and the Book of Psalms.

Washington Approval Expected

Kuwait Is Reported Seeking
U.S. Instructors for Arms

By Eric Pace

KUWAIT (NYT).—Kuwait, concerned about the possibility of a confrontation with Iraq, intends to bring U.S. experts here to instruct its armed forces in the use of the more than \$350 million in American missiles, planes and vehicles bought in December, highly placed sources said yesterday.

No difficulty is expected in arranging with Washington for the experts—perhaps as many as several hundred—to come here, the sources said.

It has not yet been decided whether all the personnel involved are to be members of the U.S. armed forces or whether some of them are to be American civilians, such as those employed recently to train guardsmen in Saudi Arabia.

No date has been set for the start of the first experts, the sources said, but the first vehicles are to arrive shortly. Deliveries of a score or more McDonnell Douglas A-4 Skyhawk attack planes and batteries of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles are not expected to begin until 1976 or 1977.

U.S. Expanding Role

The supply of military equipment and expertise to this oil-producing emirate is a further step in an expansion of the U.S. military role in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere on the Arabian peninsula—areas that furnish a substantial share of the non-Communist world's oil.

Kuwait is so sensitive about the presence of foreign military experts here that it does not permit military attaches to be assigned to foreign embassies, although Britain maintains a military liaison group of more than 100 in the country.

The United States experts, it is expected, will include instructors in the use of weapons as well as specialists to teach Kuwaitis how to maintain the equipment, including the inventory of the large supply of spare parts required in servicing the Skyhawks. But it was emphasized that there was no intention of keeping the Americans here after Kuwaiti personnel have been taught.



TIME OUT—AFL-CIO president George Meany yawns while reclining at poolside between sessions at Miami Beach.

Meany Bars AFL-CIO Party Involvement

By Damon Stetson

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 19 (NYT).—In what appeared to be a major policy change, George Meany asserted yesterday that the AFL-CIO would no longer involve itself in political party affairs and would take no part in the selection of delegates to the Democratic convention next year.

Although the AFL-CIO president has frequently proclaimed the political independence of the grouping, leaders of the federation's political arm, the Committee on Political Education (COPE), have involved themselves intensively in Democratic party politics.

For more than a decade, Alexander Barkan, the director of COPE, has been regarded as one of the major behind-the-scenes figures in Democratic politics. Yesterday's declaration, on its face, would curb Mr. Barkan's role considerably.

In 1972, Mr. Barkan worked

diligently and unsuccessfully in Democratic primaries and state conventions to block the selection of delegates favorable to Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, who won the presidential nomination and was trounced by President Richard Nixon.

The declaration, which Mr. Meany said was supported unanimously by the AFL-CIO's Executive Council, was described as a "de facto" change of significance by one high labor official here. Another union leader warned, "We could wind up in 1976 with no one we could support—just as we did in 1972." The AFL-CIO remained neutral in the presidential election of 1972.

At a news conference after a council meeting yesterday, Mr. Meany described the policy of noninvolvement as follows:

"We came to a unanimous conclusion that the AFL-CIO has no desire to influence the internal structure of either the Republi-

Annulment Won
By Husband of
Sex-Change Wife

HACKENSACK, N.J., Feb. 19 (AP).—A Superior Court judge has annulled the marriage of a warehouse worker who learned that his 24-year-old bride was once a man.

Judge Sherwin Lester granted the annulment yesterday for Louis Davenport, 54, who had sought a divorce from Brenda Adams of North Bergen. Mr. Davenport married Miss Adams April 19, not knowing she previously had been a man and had undergone a sex change, his attorney argued.

Mr. Davenport, a widower, met Miss Adams at a supermarket where she was working. He said he learned the truth a few weeks after his marriage when his wife disappeared "for no apparent reason."

He said someone at the supermarket told him that she once had undergone a sex change and that she was formerly James Moore.

Judge Lester ruled that the woman committed fraud by withholding the fact that she had been a man.

CARE Campaign
To Aid Hungry

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—CARE, the international relief agency, has opened a fund-raising drive for famine-stricken nations by asking Americans to forgo or reduce one meal a week this year and donate money saved to the agency.

The money received in the drive, called the Empty Plate Campaign, will be spent on a "crash expansion" of CARE's feeding and food-growing programs and projects in India, Niger, and other countries that are combating starvation, the agency said.

"Each compassionate American's weekly 'empty plate' will enable CARE to fill many empty plates for starving families overseas, and to send seeds, fertilizer, tools and equipment to help hungry people grow more food tomorrow," Frank Gelfio, CARE's executive director, said in a statement.

Liberia Reports
Vorster's Views

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 19 (AP).—Liberian President William Tolbert said yesterday that South African Prime Minister John Vorster has agreed that independence must be given to South-West Africa (Namibia).

A statement by Mr. Tolbert, confirming that he and Mr. Vorster held secret talks in Monrovia last week, said Mr. Vorster also agreed that his government must indicate definitely when and how independence will come about.

Mr. Tolbert's statement said that Mr. Vorster told him, "We do not want an inch of South-West Africa's territory and I would be only too pleased to get South-West Africa off our backs."

Richardson Wins
Senate Approval

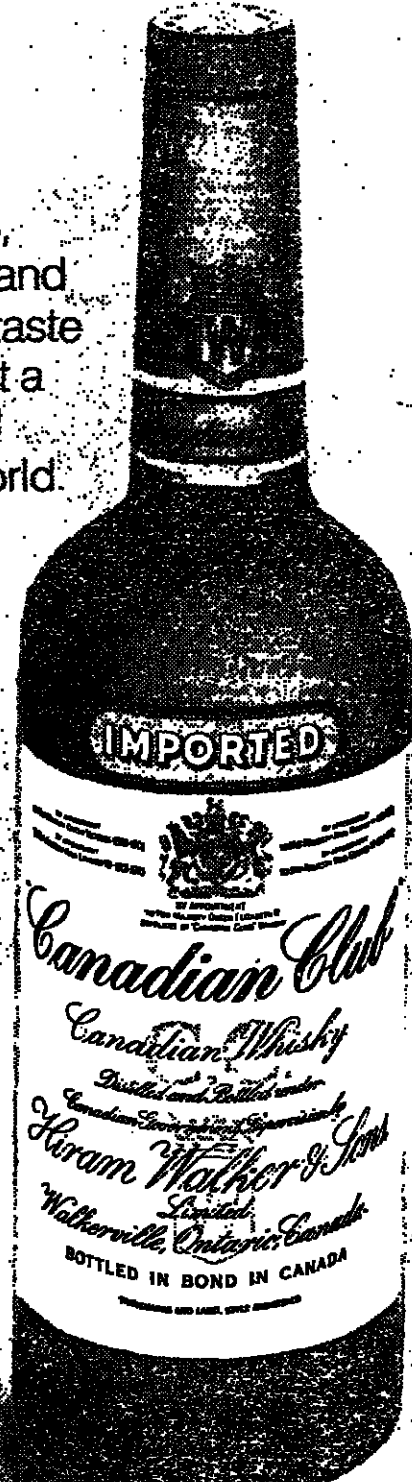
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—The Senate today confirmed President Ford's nomination of Elliot Richardson to be ambassador to Britain. Also approved without objection was the nomination of former Republican Sen. Peter Dominick of Colorado to be ambassador to Switzerland, and several other diplomatic appointments.

Mr. Richardson drew praise from leaders of both parties in the Senate. Majority leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., called him "a man of whom we all can be proud." Republican leader Hugh Scott said Mr. Richardson is a person of demonstrated courage and capacity.

Dutch to Aid Cubans

THE HAGUE, Feb. 19 (AP).—The Netherlands has allocated 10 million guilders (about \$4 million) for development aid to Cuba, the Dutch Development Ministry announced today. Among the aid plans are projects to improve the Cuban food industry, Havana harbor and water pollution control.

Since 1858,
its smooth and
distinctive taste
has made it a
favourite all
over the world.



Every country does
something best.
Canada makes
Canadian Club.

U.S. Bicentennial Fever Rises; 3,000 Projects Set

By James T. Wooten

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Not long ago, several of this city's more prominent figures announced that the Liberty Bell, a symbol of the American Revolution, would be moved next year from Independence Hall to a private shrine nearby.

In San Marcos, Texas, some local leaders recently publicized their plan to stage a national chili championship in 1976.

Both are officially recognized as "bicentennial events," by the federal government, eligible for federal assistance and federal subsidies.

Both, moreover, symbolize the evolution of the observance of the country's 200th anniversary.

Series of Sideshows

Once envisioned as a spectacular exposition at a single site, the bicentennial has now become a series of sideshows—some serious, some silly—all bearing the imprimatur of the American Revolution Bicentennial Admin-

istration, the federal agency responsible for coordinating the celebration.

John Warner, the head of the agency, defends the umbrella-like scope of the anniversary by calling it "a blanket big enough for a country as diverse as ours."

His critics complain that such a profusion of events has diluted

Production Resumes At Renault Factory

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Production returned to normal at Renault's suburban Paris automobile factory Monday as most of the 400 workers on strike since Friday resumed work.

About 3,000 workers were laid off at the end of last week because of the stoppage. The strikers, who carry components to the production lines, received pay increases ranging between 13 and 43 centimes (about 4 to 10 cents) an hour.

the meaning of the anniversary. They say Mr. Warner's blanket tends to be a bit wet.

Whatever the most appropriate metaphor, the official version of the bicentennial now includes a vast and growing collection of more than 3,000 projects, programs, proposals and events, ranging from a new sewer system in Denver to an unmanned landing on Mars on July 4, 1976.

In Columbus, Ohio, for instance, the 13,000 fireflies will be transformed with paint into miniature colonial soldiers, an idea purloined by the local bicentennial leaders from South Bend, Ind., and Columbia, Mo., where the patriotic painting is already under way.

In Wakefield City, N.D., the fairgrounds will get a new set of bleachers as part of the observance, and in Truth or Consequences, N.M., a bicentennial shuffleboard contest is planned.

Still, the celebration has spawned more serious projects, such as hundreds of books,

operas, symphonies, ballets, forums, symposiums, lectures and oral histories.

Historic buildings—depots, taverns, mansions, churches, barns and cabins—are being restored.

Significant revolutionary events are being re-enacted, including the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys; Benedict Arnold's abortive attack on Quebec, Paul Revere's ride, and the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Moreover, the bicentennial also has its pragmatic side, as seen in the \$300,000 budgeted by the State of Massachusetts to provide portable toilets for the thousands of visitors it expects over the next year or so.

Virginia has plans for a \$5-million victory center at Yorktown, the site of the British surrender; the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art is building an \$11.9-million bicentennial wing, and in Maine, there is a plan to salvage a score of revolutionary

vessels from the bottom of the Penobscot River.

Still, Mr. Warner has been criticized in various quarters for allowing the celebration to give its approval to a potpourri of less pertinent proposals.

The critics ask, for instance, just what is the precise relationship between early American history and a giant statue of a goose to be built in Summer, Mo., the "wild goose capital of the world."

Moreover, they seem puzzled by a project in Desha County, Ark., to clean up a cemetery for Japanese who died there during their internment in World War II.

Mr. Warner defends the "blanket" concept as a means of involving more Americans—millions more—in the celebration.

"A single exposition might have drawn attention away from the thousands of local events that have become the heart of the thing now," he said not long ago.

A Buffalo Supper

The list of bicentennial celebrations now embraces the promotion of Rhode Island johnnycakes, the Louisiana crawfish festival, a buffalo supper in Gary, Ind., and the symphonic scoring of Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Conqueror Worm" by the New England Conservatory of Music.

Not long ago, moreover, Mr. Warner officially accepted as a bona fide project of the bicentennial a Department of Transportation study of experimental signs—signs directing people to taxis and telephones and toilets, signs instructing people when to smoke and when not to smoke, signs telling people where to park their cars and signs informing people where to catch a bus.

Perhaps some of these experimental signs will help direct people to baseball games at Yankee Stadium next year. Its refurbishment and remodeling are also a part of the American Revolution bicentennial.

Venice's Mayor Quits Attempt to Work With Reds

ROME, Feb. 19 (AP)—The move by the municipal administration of Venice last December to accept the Communist party's help for "a new way of governing" the city suffered a major setback yesterday when Mayor Giorgio Longo announced his resignation.

This could end the plan, approved by the city council, for active Communist participation in projects to save the city from decay. The plan was considered significant both as a step toward the solution of the city's problems and as a possible model for an eventual Communist voice in decision-making on a national scale.

Venice is governed by a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Socialists. Sources close to Venice city hall said Mr. Longo, a Christian Democrat, decided to resign under pressure from his party's leaders in Rome, who opposed his administration's overtures toward the Communists.

The Christian Democrat leadership, headed by Party Secretary Amintore Fanfani, has steadfastly refused to consider giving the Communist party a role of influence in government policy.

Miss Bagaya in Kenya, Her Brother Reports

NAIROBI, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Miss Elisabeth Bagaya, former Ugandan foreign minister, has left Uganda and is staying in Kenya, her brother confirmed here today.

Patrick Olindi, the brother, who is a Nairobi advertising executive, confirmed a report by Radio Uganda last night that Miss Bagaya arrived here about two weeks ago. "She is staying with friends in the country outside Nairobi but I cannot tell you anything more than that," he said.

The girl, who was meeting here with elected officials from the island, refused however to bow to their request that Gov. Jean Guichard be recalled to France.



ERUPTION—New Zealand's largest active volcano, Mount Ngauruhoe, erupted yesterday, throwing boulders 1,000 feet into the air and spewing lava and ash.

British Report Calls Parents Best Teachers of Language

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Parents talking and reading to their children are the best language teachers, top British educators said today.

Their government-backed report on standards of literacy concludes that the road to fluency in reading and writing starts at home.

The report, titled "A Language for Life," was produced after nearly three years of investigating the teaching of English in 1,807 British schools.

Valuable Advice

It runs to 330,000 words. In a mere 52 words it contains "the most valuable piece of advice a parent can be given," say the six women and 14 men who wrote it.

The advice is: "The best way to prepare the very young child for reading is to hold him on your lap and read aloud to him stories he likes over and over again."

"The printed page, the physical comfort and security, the reassuring voice, the fascination of the story—all these combine in the child's mind to identify books as something which holds great pleasure."

The message seems to be that the coddle is almost as important as the story.

The report highlights the ad-

vice given by a health visitor to expectant mothers: "When you give your child a bath, bathe him in language."

Just as important as talking and reading to children is listening to what they say. Don't disregard children's chatter, the report says. It notes that one nursery school teacher said that some toddlers are so inarticulate that they answer a question like "What's your name?" by saying "Shut up, Samantha," which is all they hear at home.

Humdrum activities of everyday life help children to learn to use language, the report suggests.

"When children are 'helping' with cooking and their mother reads aloud the directions from the cookery book, they can see this absorbing and enjoyable activity draws upon print."

Letters, advertisements, labels, traffic signs are just a few examples of opportunities for parents to help children understand the purpose of reading.

"Pressure-Cooker"

The report, while urging parents to stimulate learning before five-year-olds reach school, says a "pressure-cooker" approach to early learning should be avoided. Reading should be fun, otherwise your child may be put off for life.

Too much television can be harmful, but TV extends a child's vocabulary—and the better programs should be watched, the report adds.

The investigating committee was composed mainly of head teachers, lecturers and professors. Its chairman was Sir Alan Bullock, until recently vice-chancellor of Oxford University.

The committee was set up after reports that reading standards in schools were declining. There was criticism that new methods of teaching reading and writing hindered literacy.

The committee said there was no convincing evidence of this but that national averages did mark deteriorating standards among working class children in deprived areas. It said that teachers should listen to each child reading several times a week and record the progress made.

W. Germany Seeks Women In Military

Breaking Tradition To Get Army Doctor

BONN, Feb. 19 (AP)—As "limited but concrete contribution to Woman's Year," the government decided today to recruit women into the armed forces for the first time.

To begin with, only trained women doctors need volunteer. But Defense Ministry spokesman Armin Hahn did not preclude the possibility that West German women eventually will have a women army corps.

Mr. Hahn characterized the cabinet decision as a break in a psychological barrier that has existed since World War II. "We very consciously did without the service of women, not the less because of psychological factors," he said. "The question is still open whether we will go as far as the British and the Americans in establishing a women army corps... but this is a step in that direction."

The East German People's Army long has had women in uniform.

The lowest grade for volunteer women doctors in West Germany would be captain. But they would be paid according to the scale for majors—about 2,500 Deutschmarks, or slightly more than \$1,000 a month.

Cabinet Mirth

Government spokesman Armin Hahn said at a news conference that there was a bit of "mirthful discussion" over the women army doctors' pay.

"The foreign minister very quickly decided on skirts," Mr. Hahn said, referring to Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is vice-chancellor of the cabinet meeting in place of ailing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The decision is subject to parliamentary approval. It was granted, Mr. Hahn said, by expected the first women doctor to be donning their gray skirts next fall. The government made clear that its decision was motivated by a shortage of 900 medical corps doctors.

The Defense Ministry said it has had excellent experience with the 33 women doctors it presently employs in civilian capacities.

Women medical-corps members are to be fully integrated with their male counterparts, but they will retain certain feminine privileges, such as maternity leave and time off for mothers with children under 16 years of age.

While the federal constitution forbids women from bearing arms as combatants, the women doctors will be trained to fire pistol for self-defense and to protect their patients.

3 Nations Act After Oil Spill In Malacca Strait

SINGAPORE, Feb. 19 (AP)—Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore announced today the establishment of a council of navigation safety and control in the Strait of Malacca.

After a three-day meeting of foreign ministers, the three states said in a communique that they would start a study by technical experts of sea limits on oil tankers moving through the strait.

They also agreed that procedures for assessing damage from oil spills "were inadequate and steps should be taken to assure proper restitution."

A Japanese supertanker, the Showa Maru, ran aground Jan. 6 in Indonesian waters near Singapore and spilled a million gallons of oil, some of which floated to parts of Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia. All three countries claim damages from the Japanese owner of the tanker.

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SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW—A church, no longer in use, and a thermal power station form contrast in winter landscape of Moscow, not far from Kremlin.

Freed by President Park

Seoul Bishop Applauded at First Mass

By Richard Halloran
SEOUL, Feb. 19 (AP)—Daniel Bishop Chi finished celebrating his first mass in seven months last night, bowed before the high altar of the Nyongjong cathedral here, and turned to receive waves of applause from a congregation that surged to touch him.

That break in decorum in a Catholic church was not just a show of affection for a religious leader but a demonstration of moral support for his political stand. Bishop Chi has become a rallying point for Catholics and other South Koreans who oppose what they consider the dictatorial rule of President Chung Hee Park.

Bishop Chi, whose diocese is in Woonju, east of Seoul, had been imprisoned last July for demanding restraints on the President's unlimited powers. Monday night, he was among the last of 148 political prisoners to be released on presidential order over the last few days.

Cambodians Report Increase In Attacks on Mekong Base

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Cambodian government reported more Khmer Rouge attacks on the Neak Luong naval base, 32 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, today but gave no details. The Cambodian command said government troops were also still trying to retake Mong Russel, a rice-depot town 150 miles northwest of the capital. But no information about this fighting was available either. The insurgents captured the town early Monday along with 2,000 tons of rice.

The river was hanging on against heavy rebel pressure, military sources said. In South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese military command reported 17 North Vietnamese and five government soldiers killed and 26 government troops wounded in clashes along the northern coast above and below Danang.

The command also reported shelling attacks on government positions southwest of Danang and 55 miles west of Saigon with a total of five persons killed and 18 wounded.

Neak Luong, the government's last major position on the Mekong River south of Phnom Penh, was shelled yesterday, and the rebels made a ground attack on the town's eastern defenses. This broke a three-week lull during which Khmer Rouge forces along the Mekong have concentrated on a blockade of the river that has cut off nearly all supply traffic from South Vietnam.

Schlesinger Warns on Aid
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger says at least the South Vietnamese countryside would be lost if Congress cut off all U.S. military aid.

The South Vietnamese government eventually will lose entirely if the United States did not fund it adequately "over a period of years," Mr. Schlesinger told a congressional committee yesterday. He declined to say how many years.

French Church Fails to Explain Bishop's Death

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The office of the archbishop of Paris reported today that its investigation into how a bishop died in a hotel used by prostitutes failed to produce a clear explanation of the circumstances. But the report, signed by the archbishop, Francis Cardinal Marty, asserted that the facts surrounding the death of Msgr. Roger Tort, 66, bishop of Montauban, "cannot justify interpretations throwing discredit on the evidence of a lifetime."

The Ford administration is seeking an extra \$300 million in military aid for South Vietnam for the current fiscal year ending June 30. Mr. Schlesinger said that if the \$300 million was denied it would "bring further deterioration to the South Vietnam government," and if all aid was cut off, the Saigon government would suffer "loss of the countryside at best."

Enterprise at Singapore
SINGAPORE, Feb. 19 (AP)—The nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise is scheduled to arrive here Saturday for a four-day visit after a month's cruise in the Indian Ocean, the U.S. Embassy announced today. A spokesman said the 80,000-ton carrier would be accompanied by the cruiser Long Beach. Two other ships in the task force the destroyer Stoddard and the destroyer escort Radburn, are arriving in Singapore today, and the supply ship Camden passed Singapore yesterday without stopping.

Obituaries
Raymond Moley, 88, of FDR's 'Brain Trust'

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 19 (AP)—Raymond Moley, 88, who coined the term "New Deal" during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration in 1933 and who was a leader of the original "Brain Trust," died yesterday.



Raymond Moley in 1932

Mr. Moley suffered a heart attack a year ago while on a trip to New York and had been in ill health since. However, the political adviser had been working as late as last week on his memoirs, going back to the presidency of William McKinley. His latest book, on the Irish patriot Daniel O'Connell, was published recently.

Mr. Moley had a large part in planning the sweeping social and economic program of the Roosevelt administration which became known as the "New Deal." He headed President Roosevelt's 1937 campaign and wrote the books, "The First New Deal" and "Seven Years After," which was a best-seller.

He left the Roosevelt administration in 1938 and started the magazine Today which merged with Newsweek in 1937. Mr. Moley became an editor at Newsweek. Twice in three years he won Freedom Awards for his editorials. He also wrote a weekly syndicated column for 60 newspapers.

Dr. Carl Breitner
PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 19 (AP)—Dr. Carl Breitner, 73, the psychiatrist, died here on Sunday. Dr. Breitner conducted experiments that led to the development of the tranquilizer Librium and was a pioneer in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness.

His association with President Roosevelt began in 1923 when Mr. Moley was a professor of public law at Columbia. "My job from the beginning... was to sit proposals for him, discuss the facts and ideas with him and help him crystallize his own policies," he once said.

Ann London Scott
BALTIMORE, Feb. 19 (AP)—Ann London Scott, 45, vice-president of the National Organization for Women, died Monday of cancer at her home in Baltimore. Although she was best known to the public for her work in the women's rights movement, Dr. Scott was also a poet and translator and taught English

William Gingery
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—William Gingery, director of enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Board, was found shot to death yesterday in his Virginia apartment, an apparent suicide victim.

Filipino Troops Capture Moslem Rebel Fortress

MANILA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Government forces have recaptured a major Moslem rebel fortress controlling traffic on the Rio Grande de Mindanao river, reliable sources said today. Four government soldiers and an undetermined number of insurgents were killed in the operation Saturday, the sources said. The size of the opposing forces was not known. The rebels later retreated to Tumbao, one of three towns in the area in rebel hands, the sources said.

India, Governed by a Woman, Finds Its Women Poorly Off

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (AP)—Although ruled by a woman, India traps most of its females in the inferior drudgery assigned them by ancient tradition, a national commission has found. As a result, women in India are more illiterate, die earlier and have fewer political, economic and legal rights than their menfolk, the commission said.

accorded women in most Indian communities. Among the more disturbing was that the proportion of women in the Indian population is declining from 972 per thousand men at the beginning of the century to 930 in the last census. "The committee has observed that in comparison to most countries, the lower sex ratio in India is the biggest indicator of the comparatively low status of women in our society," said a summary of the report.

Turin's Bias on Black Girl, 9, Jolts Italians

ROME, Feb. 19 (AP)—The predicament of a 9-year-old black African girl who was ousted from a school in Turin has caused dismay throughout the nation because it has brought home to Italians that they are not as immune to racism as they had believed. The child was taken to the northern Italian city three years ago by a Catholic missionary order, together with 15 other black children from a hunger-stricken African country.

Discrimination ranges from customs that wives must veil their faces before their in-laws and eat dinner only after their husbands are finished to policies of sexually segregated education in which most girls end up in second-rate schools, it said. The conclusions grew from the first comprehensive study of women in India, a \$125,000 probe that took three years and produced more than 1,200 pages of findings. It was presented to Parliament this week.

The study laid the blame on neglect of female babies, inadequate maternal care and the practice of early marriage—the average age for women is 17—which results in excessive child-bearing. "This is the only reasonable explanation for the declining sex ratio observed to persist over several decades," it said.

A real-estate developer and his wife who had no children adopted the girl after considerable delay. Last fall, the girl was enrolled in an elementary school run by Catholic nuns in an upper-middle-class neighborhood. She apparently had no trouble in class but the parents of other pupils successfully put pressure on the principal to have her removed.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose government commissioned the study, thanked the 11 experts who directed it and assured them their work will receive attention from people who count. But few expected feminist causes to rank high on the priority list of a prime minister still trying to prevent starvation. The commission's key recommendations centered on improved health care and more and better schools, objectives long delayed for lack of resources for either sex.

Comecon to Hike Trading Prices

EAST BERLIN, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Export-import prices among countries of the Soviet-bloc economic group Comecon will increase from this year because of rising fuel prices, East German Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss said in an interview published yesterday. Mr. Weiss told the Communist party's newspaper Neues Deutschland that the last meeting of the Comecon executive committee in Moscow had decided to calculate prices on a yearly basis, worked out from average world prices over the preceding five years.

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Drawing Lines in Geneva

It is difficult to tell, from the polite ambiguities surrounding the meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko in Geneva, just how sharply the lines were drawn between the American and Soviet positions on the Middle East. The ambiguity of the public statements indicated real disagreement; the politeness, given the past acerbities in Soviet-American dealings, held out the hope that those differences, whether or not they could be resolved, were not yet fatal to the hopes of collaboration in solving the Mideast puzzle.

Such collaboration is, for the long term, essential. That it is presently jeopardized by the American step-by-step approach is, of course, more than a question of mere form and technique. Moscow feels that it has been ignored in the negotiations since the October war, and with some justice. But it is not altogether, as the Soviet Union hints, an attempt by the United States to grab all the dubious glory of acting as intermediary. Some Arab states mistrust the Soviet presence in the Middle East, for a complex rationale that involves anti-Communism, frictions among the various forms of Arab socialism and past quarrels over Soviet arms aid. But there is also the common Arab belief that it is the United States which has the dominant influence in Israel, a belief that poses its own embarrassments for Americans but is certainly true to the extent that

Mr. Kissinger can shuttle between Tel Aviv and the Arab capitals while Mr. Gromyko cannot.

This, in itself, would explain Moscow's desire to assemble all the negotiators in Geneva, where the Soviet voice could be heard on equal terms with the American. And there is another factor: Syria, whose border dispute with Israel involves strategic points separated by yards, rather than the square miles of the Sinai, fears that it might be easier for Egypt and Israel to come to terms—perhaps at Syria's expense. So President Assad, too, would like a general conference, and his country is much closer to the Soviet Union than is Egypt.

So there is substance behind the discussions of the form which negotiations shall take. And that substance gives an urgency to the Kissinger bargaining. For unless the many months of stalemate can be ended with some concrete agreement over the Sinai, the whole tangle will have to be dumped on the green tables of Geneva, or frictions will intensify between the Arabs and Israel, among the Arabs, and within the precarious atmosphere of détente between Moscow and Washington. Whatever lines have already been drawn in Geneva, eventually some will have to be marked on maps there, and every day of delay in preparatory agreements will make that settlement more difficult.

Abortion Error

The complex and sensitive issue of legal abortion in the United States—already the subject of bitter controversy—has been made more agonizing than ever by the almost unbelievable decision of the Boston jury in the Edelin case.

The conviction of Dr. Kenneth E. Edelin for manslaughter is a blow not only to physicians who perform legal abortions but also to the women who need these operations or may need them in the future. It will now become more difficult than ever for women to obtain abortions when they are in the second trimester after conception. Those who do not seek abortions until the third to sixth month of pregnancy are often the poor, badly educated younger women for whom the prospect of giving birth is a particularly great personal disaster, while the life prospects for their undesired progeny are particularly grim.

One fundamental error, as we have previously noted, was in asking a jury of 12 laymen in a criminal case to decide when human life begins, a judgment that taxes the competence among physicians and theologians. The jurors—or at least some of them—apparently made the decision on the basis of a photograph. As one of the jurors put it, the picture of the fetus "looked like a baby" and that was that.

Even more basic to the case than the scientific or ideological debate over the beginnings of the actual human life is a much simpler question of law. It is the question whether the state should ever be

allowed to try a person for an action that had not previously been specified as legally wrong. The retroactive definition by a prosecutor of a defendant's act as a crime files in the face of the judicial process, as does the attempt by a prosecutor to use such tactics as a means of outflanking existing law—in this instance, a specific ruling by the Supreme Court.

The case was an attempt to use a criminal jury to set social policy. The prosecution's deliberate effort to confuse the jury by using interchangeably the term "fetus" and "baby" speaks for itself; it showed clearly that the law was being politicized. This is an exercise that should be considered intolerable in any court of law.

It is entirely appropriate that Dr. Edelin plans to base his appeal largely on the grounds that his right to due process under the 14th Amendment has been violated by his conviction of an act that had in no way been defined as a crime prior to his indictment. Both the text and the spirit of the historic Supreme Court verdict legalizing abortion suggest that the probability is very high that Dr. Edelin's conviction will be reversed. But the damage done to the cause of rational abortion may be much harder to undo than the conviction itself. Worst of all, it will be the most unfortunate of women—the youngest, the most ignorant, the poorest and the most unsophisticated—who will be the chief sufferers from this jury's misguided decision—until it is reversed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Milestone for Kissinger

Of all the conversations that have been the milestones of Mr. Kissinger's long tour of the Mideast and Europe, the one he had with Gromyko was by far the most important. The joint communiqué issued in Geneva proves this. The United States states its attachment to "the interests of the Palestinian people" in a way that does not leave any doubt about the evolution of the American position in recent months. . . . The Palestinians have ceased to be considered as refugees. America has just recognized their national existence. Yet Mr. Kissinger is on best terms with the Rabin government. . . . The meeting of the two statesmen also marked the resumption of détente at the point where the denunciation by Moscow of the trade treaty between the two countries had left it last month. . . . Kissinger has thus killed two birds with one stone: he has ward off—at least for a few months—the danger of a new Israeli-Arab war; and he has relaunched détente.

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

Anglo-Soviet Relations

Mr. Wilson has won a concession in Moscow. The joint communiqué published at the end of his visit says the two sides agreed "to aim at achieving a substantial increase in the level of trade and a better balance and structure of trade over the next five years." This explicit Soviet promise to help reduce the British deficit can only be welcome. The Prime Minister, however, will have

some explaining to do about the price he has been prepared to pay. . . .

The question marks over the trade deal apart, the other results of Mr. Wilson's visit are mildly encouraging. Anglo-Soviet relations had sunk to a regrettable low, and it is welcome that there are now to be more frequent exchanges. There are several areas where close working relations with the Russians are desirable, even if the two sides will not often see eye to eye: Cyprus and the Middle East are cases in point. . . .

—From the Financial Times (London).

Portugal and the Military

The activists in the Portuguese officers' movement want to act as a "motor" to push ahead with the social development of the country, while the more cautious professionals would be content with a supervisory role to ensure there is no reversion to reaction. A possible compromise would be for the military to form a kind of "upper house" working in harmony with an elected parliament. With the exception of the Communists, the political parties have protested at the increasing military intervention in government concerns, but they are forced to keep their protests within bounds, otherwise they risk that the army will decline to hold back the organized mobs sent to disrupt their meetings, as has already happened on two occasions. This would leave the field to the officers and their systematic flatterers and yes-men, the Communists. . . .

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

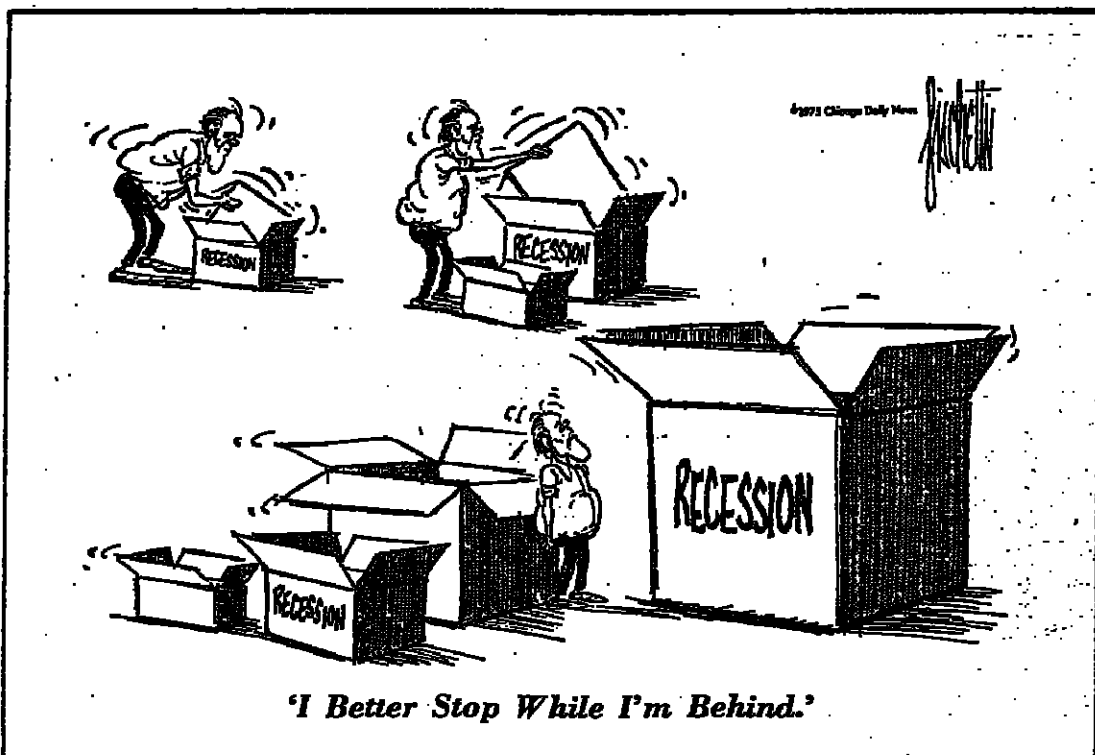
February 20, 1900

BERLIN—If any doubt existed as to the extent to which automobilism has "caught on" in Germany, it would be dispelled by the report made by the German Automobile Club yesterday. The report stated that the club at present has 225 members of the male sex and seven lady members, a most satisfactory result after barely 12 months of existence.

Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1925

OTTAWA—Canadian officials are disappointed in the failure of the United States to include Canada in the new quota laws. Canada is the only nation with unrestricted immigration to the United States. The draining of the country's population by emigration to the United States is the biggest issue in the coming Federal elections, which promise to be close.



The Kremlin Proclaims a Victory

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Something odd is happening about this year's Washington summit meeting between President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev. During the Vladivostok meeting last November, Mr. Kissinger said that the next summit would be held in the spring. When difficulties began to emerge between Washington and Moscow on trade and on SALT, official spokesmen began to speak of a "summer" summit in June or early July. On the plane flying Kissinger to Geneva to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, reporters were told that the summit might not be held until September.

It is the Russians who have usually been keen on summits, laying great store by the "regularity" of the meetings as one of the most visible signs of the permanence of détente. Even when Nixon was trying to use last year's summit to ward off Watergate, Soviet spokesmen maintained that the principle of regularity should be observed regardless of internal political considerations. It was Brezhnev who urged the holding of the Vladivostok summit soon after Mr. Ford took over, while the White House played hard to get. It knew that the Soviet predilection for summits might make it possible to extract a handsome price from Moscow, and it was proved right.

Early Summit

The Soviet interest in an early summit derives this time, in addition to the usual factors, from the elaborate Kremlin plans for a European conference of heads of state. Moscow wants the conference to proclaim the beginning of a new era of cooperation—on Soviet terms—and the ending of the postwar era of friction and squabbles. The Kremlin has announced detailed plans for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of victory in Europe early in May.

The celebration, and the big propaganda operation linked to it, which will extend over a period of weeks is designed to prove to any skeptic in the Soviet Union that Brezhnev's foreign policy has been a resounding success. Another event, scheduled to precede the European summit, is a conference of European Communist parties, which is also intended to demonstrate Brezhnev's success in imposing a degree of unity on the Communist movement, at least in Europe.

As originally conceived by the Kremlin, the spring summit in Washington, which was to put the formal seal of approval on the SALT agreement drafted in

outline in Vladivostok, was to act as the hinge not only linking all these events, but helping to promote them. Moscow's repudiation of the trade-and-emigration agreement, which Kissinger described as a setback to détente, appears to have set back also the date of the summit. If the spring date is still important to Moscow, the Kremlin could easily repair the damage.

Shifting Date

Kissinger evidently suggested to Gromyko that if Jewish emigration were now to increase "im-perceptibly," some of the difficulties on the trade front might be resolved. If Moscow proves cooperative on this and other problems, the date could be shifted again. The whole series of linked events which means so much to Brezhnev could begin to unfold as he planned it—including Mr. Ford's visit to Europe for the European conference, and Brezhnev's own visit to Egypt to claim credit for the Soviet role in making a Middle East settlement possible.

But this depends on whether Brezhnev's position in the Kremlin is secure enough to resume the process of active bargaining and the swapping of far-reaching concessions with Kissinger—such as the original trade-and-emigration deal and the Vladivostok SALT agreement possible. His reappearance, self-confident and smiling in news photographs flashed around the world, is regarded by experts as proving one thing only—that his health has improved. But they have no way of telling how long the improvement will be maintained.

Nor will they easily forget the lesson they learned when Brezhnev's predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev, was one day being shown in official news photographs to be in the best of health, and to be the dominant personality in the Soviet leadership—only to be dismissed the next day on the grounds of poor health, and to be denounced thereafter as politically irresponsible.

There is no doubt that Brezhnev is trying to regain any ground he may have lost when his illness, and the repudiation of the agreement he made with Kissinger, weakened his position. The Soviet press treatment of the repudiation of the agreement provides some of the clues to what is happening. The repudiation itself, one of the major acts of the Soviet government in recent times, was not even deemed worthy of a formal government announcement in Moscow. It was made known through a brief news

report from Washington which quoted Kissinger as saying that the Soviet government had told him that it could not accept the terms of the trade bill.

There was a minimum of Soviet press comment on the matter, almost as if the Kremlin was waiting to see which way the cat was going to jump. Gradually, however, Soviet newspapers began to discuss the issue—but mostly by way of reporting U.S. reactions. These were selected to show that the world at large, and the overwhelming majority of people in the United States in particular, had recognized the Soviet action as just and proper. It had taught the Americans the salutary lesson that "blackmail" does not work. True, there was at first an "intense" debate, said Pravda, "but the realistic approach is gaining the upper hand."

What next? "This is a proper question," said one Moscow radio's leading commentators, "but it is not for us to answer it." Progress would now depend on the efforts of the "indisputable majority" of right-thinking Americans. Certain actions to this end were indeed "already" in train in the United States.

The message from Washington, at least by way of Moscow, is thus one of hope. The Kremlin first issued a call to battle, and then proclaimed a "victory." In victory, even self-proclaimed, magnanimity may dictate the lifting, "im-perceptible" or otherwise, of the new curbs on emigration—which would make an appropriate U.S. response possible. It may be too late now to have a spring summit but it still could be held early enough to give Brezhnev what he needs.

The American Policy Planners

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There are three popular theories about how Henry Kissinger runs the State Department. The first is that he does it all by himself, having fired anybody intellectually inferior to himself, which means almost everybody.

The second is that he still has a few staff members around, but devours them, one by one, usually at breakfast. And the third is that he doesn't run the State Department at all but leaves the whole thing to his principal administrative assistant, a patient and driven man named Larry Eagleburger.

There is some truth in all this, but as in most of the Kissinger myths, not much. Actually, the more he is away, concentrating on one problem at a time, the more work the State Department has to do on all the other problems that pile up in his absence. The State Department is not a one-man flying band, but probably the youngest and most talented foreign office in the world today.

Kissinger has been so much in the limelight that he has obscured the achievements he has made in the dark. He is often an outrageous man, but he has brought exceptional talent into the department. He has set a personal example of hard work and severe intellectual standards into the analysis of policy that have not been seen in Foggy Bottom since the days of Dean Acheson. He has not been kind or even considerate, but he has restored the pride of the State Department and the Foreign Service, and has even intimidated some members into writing plain and understandable English sentences, an astonishing achievement!

The Young

The Kissinger Policy Planning staff illustrates the point. Maybe it distorts the point, for this is where he has cut across the State Department establishment, brought in the young, given them the task of defining the problems and concepts of the future, and—new note for Policy Planning—making the first drafts of his speeches. In the process, the Policy Planning staff has been restored, without anybody here knowing it, to the prominence it had when it was directed by George Kennan, Paul Nitze and writers like Louis Halle in the critical days immediately after World War II.

The director of Policy Planning now is Winston Lord, who was Kissinger's special assistant at the National Security Council in the White House, '69-73. Age 37, Yale, Policy Planning at Defense,

From Sen. Mansfield A Warning on China

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Back from his fifth visit to China in 50 years, Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., warns that because America retains diplomatic and defense ties with Taiwan, U.S. policy is flawed. "We lag behind a hundred nations in dealing with a fundamental reality of the situation in Asia," he reported to the Senate. "We remain tied to a past which is fast receding into history and which has little relevance to the contemporary needs of the United States."

Privately, the administration might agree. There can be very few people left in Washington who do not wish to see that the United States make good its "interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves," and to achieve its "ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan." These are the key statements Mr. Nixon made in the 1972 Shanghai communiqué. Yet things seem to drift. "We can only deal with the expressions that the Chinese leaders make to American officials," Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said on Feb. 3, flashing the hours he has logged with Chou En-lai. "And we do not have the impression that the Chinese leaders are dissatisfied with the state of American relations."

Return Worried

But Mansfield and other Americans invited to Peking invariably return worried that the United States is not moving quickly or firmly enough to, as Mansfield told the other day, "implement the Shanghai communiqué as regards our relationship with Taiwan."

There are perhaps two questions on "implementing the Shanghai communiqué," that is, on ending the contradiction between seeking normal relations with Peking on one side and maintaining a rival government in Taipei on the other side: when and how.

The administration has no visible timetable. It concedes no pressures of time or place and seems to believe that Moscow's hostility and Washington's good will are enduring factors which relieve the United States of any need to act now. Kissinger likes to cite the broad partisan support which exists for normalizing relations with China. The pro-Nationalist "China lobby" is shrunk, the more so that Nationalist self-confidence survived Mr. Nixon's breakthrough to Peking. Mr. Ford is himself going there later this year. The administration's spirit is: keep cool.

The countering Mansfield viewpoint is that the clock is ticking. The Senate majority leader has an older man's impatience to

seize the moment to undo the greatest foreign-policy error of his generation. The possibility that America's recession may undercut Taiwan's stability adds urgency, he believes, to re-examining not only the "current validity" of our defense relationship with Taiwan but our continued participation in SEATO and our strategic concepts for the Western Pacific region as a whole.

As to how to "implement the Shanghai communiqué," it is noteworthy that the administration's own thoughts, if it has any, are not a part of the public record. It motivates the few flowers in the Sino-American garden—exchanges and trade. Trade, apparently for strictly economic reasons, seems to be falling. New initiatives are hard to discover. To gather by the State Department's fudgey response to my query, the United States not long ago floated Sen. Henry Jackson's proposal to "twist" the U.S. Embassy in Taipei and the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking but, since the United States wished to keep intact its security treaty with Taipei, the Chinese said no.

Mansfield makes no specific proposals as to how to proceed. The most sensible ideas on this score which I have seen come from former Assistant Secretary of State Robert W. Barnett, now vice-president of the Asia Society in Washington. In a piece in the Baltimore Sun, he suggested that the United States reinforce its Shanghai commitments "by seeking that a variety of more or less inconspicuous actions begin to originate in various parts of the government with respect to Taiwan."

Jackson's God

Barnett would have the administration applaud this State's Formosa Resolution, repealing which says that the future of the offshore islands is the business of Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait alone; encourage Taipei not to stand stiffly aside from the general Asian defense but rather to trade and talk with Peking; advertise the substantial reductions of its forces on Taiwan, and embrace the Jackson goal of "establishing full-scale diplomatic relations in Peking while preserving something like a liaison office in Taipei."

It should not be necessary to predict great peril or wait for crisis in order to get people talking about the possibilities, at the least.

senior adviser on China, adviser on Kissinger's public statements, married to a lovely, intelligent iron butterfly, who was born in China.

Senior deputy director on Policy Planning is Samuel Lewis, 44, also Yale, also a Foreign Service officer and former assistant to Kissinger on the NSC staff at the White House. Special responsibilities: South Asia, Latin America, Middle East and Africa.

Deputy director, Reginald Bartholomew, age 38, Dartmouth, former lecturer at Wesleyan University and the University of Chicago, former director of policy plans and NSC affairs at Department of Defense. Special responsibilities: Europe, East Asia, political and military affairs.

Staff director, NSC under secretaries committee: Wreatham Gathright, 49, Vanderbilt University, special assistant to Kissinger for atomic energy and outer space affairs, science and technology in general, including technological relations with other countries.

Also, Peter Swiers, age 36, Fordham University, Foreign Service officer, former chief consular section Moscow Embassy, former staff assistant to Averell Harriman. Also, staff assistant to Winston Lord, Daniel Hickey, age 34, St. Joseph's, Foreign Service officer, former economic officer in U.S. Embassy in Venezuela and Mexico.

There are, in addition to these, 24 other members of the Policy Planning staff, ranging in age from Lawrence Mend, 28, from Amherst, who helps write Kissinger's speeches, poor man (they often go through more than 20 drafts before Kissinger re-writes the whole thing) to Richard Finn,

age 37, an expert on East Asia, out of Harvard.

This is quite a different policy planning staff from the days of George Kennan. Like everything else now, it is much bigger—around 30 members as compared with Kennan's eight or 10—and dealing with many more things.

It has experts on air power (Lt. Col. B. Conn Anderson Jr., West Point, age 41, professor at the Air Force Academy and the National War College), advisors on science (Harry Blaney, age 38, Allegheny College, London School of Economics, former assistant to Pat Moynihan in the White House), information officers (Douglas Pike, age 50, California, former FR officer in Vietnam).

You name it, and Policy Planning now has it, and it's so large, that Kissinger, who hates big meetings, seldom meets with it. But he has changed in the last few months. He now has breakfast at the State Department at 7:30 in the morning, and has a staff meeting once or twice a week, when he's around, with his under secretaries, and assistant secretaries, and Winston Lord, his Policy Planning director.

He has not "institutionalized" his policy yet, but he keeps saying he wants to "leave something behind" when he leaves, and at least he is beginning to organize a team. Down below in the State Department, under the assistant secretary level, he is still a stranger, but gradually he is restoring an institution.

The talent has been here at the State Department for more than a generation, unused and uninvolved. Kissinger has been very tough on it, but has nourished it and brought it alive again, and in the end, this may be one of his most important achievements.

هكذا من الضمير

Fit of Civic Outrage From Scandinavian Pornographer

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The self-proclaimed Mr. Clean of the Scandinavian pornography industry has flown into a fit of civic outrage over what he says is the failure of Swedish authorities to make everyone else in the business operate by the same rules.

Ulrich Geismar's complaint is that he has done himself absolutely good to pay more than a billion crowns (\$250,000) in taxes the past two years, keep books and operate like a model for an accounting course, set up a private pension plan for his employees, and offer them free housing in a YWCA-KPUK. If he is to be translated into English, down the street from Chat Noir live-show club.

Mr. Geismar, a Dane, has engaged the firm of Henningsen, Sweden's best-known lawyer, to prepare a case to be taken to the Stockholm ombudsman, the impartial mediator who raises individuals' grievances against government agencies.

Working in a darkened office at Chat Noir, Mr. Geismar said he couldn't be mistaken for a boardroom at Volvo—a white rug covers the floor and a television set is on the wall. He said he has no other business.

"Real Business" "I can't compete if only I pay taxes. I've investigated to my satisfaction that nobody else in the business does. If the other guys paid, I'd be the only one because I've got the best job and the only one that operates like a real business."

Waverley Root

used it in his balsamo artificiale. "The clove," he explained, "cures every sort of infirmity, hot sicknesses as well as cold ones; the cold ones it heats, the hot ones it cools."

Early in the 17th century the reputation of the clove was indisputably confirmed for everyone capable of drawing conclusions from the evidence: When the Dutch destroyed the clove trees of the island of Ternate, the population was immediately ravaged by an epidemic. Late in the 17th century Thomas Sydenham, "the father of modern medicine," used it in one of his compounds. In the 18th, a French pharmacist included it in Garus's Elixir, for digestive troubles. Announcing modestly: "I will not name all the persons who have been protected by this remedy or have even had their lives saved by it. I will content myself with saying only that kings, princes and other persons of quality have used it."

Meanwhile even persons of no particular quality were permitted to enjoy the healing benefits of cloves in Heimerich's Pomade, available either internally or externally, or Rosen's Liniment, strictly for the surface.

Modern Medicine As a rule, modern medicine is obliged to discount most of the extravagant claims made by medieval doctors concerning the curative virtues of one food or another but not so much so in the case of the clove. Modern chemists have extracted from cloves a pale yellow oil named eugenol, which does indeed possess antiseptic, pain-killing, digestive and tonic qualities. Anyone who has spent much time with the dentist is likely to associate the taste of cloves with that experience; eugenol serves simultaneously as a dentist's anesthetic, a pain-killer and a cauterizer of dental pulp.

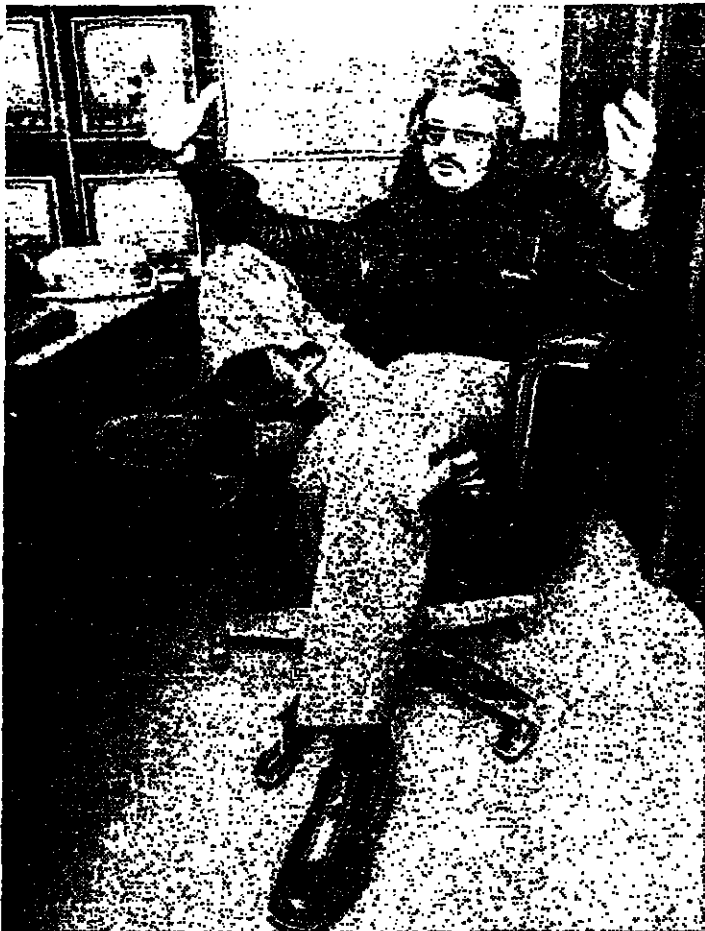
Official medicine today would perhaps not go along with the School of Salerno in granting aphrodisiac qualities to the clove, but the ancient Chinese did: Bar-tolomeo Sempit, the 16th-century cook of Pope Pius V, did; the Italians did (the Neapolitan lozenges flavored with cloves were called disolubilis for this devilish power); and modern Arabs do, including cloves in the formula for a supposedly exciting beverage called *darina*.

Does the use of cloves to attract the male come under the head of aphrodisiac practices? They are one of the ingredients of kohl, with which Arab women make up their eyes, but the purpose is not only cosmetic, it is also medical. The antiseptic qualities of the clove are believed to protect the eyes against the numerous infections to which they are exposed in some Arab countries.

Moral Antiseptic

French women, in all probability, had no antiseptic preoccupations when, under Louis-Philippe, they imitated their Arab sisters by burning cloves to carbon and using it to blacken eyelashes and eyebrows. It was Queen Amelie, possibly the most straitlaced sovereign France ever knew, who was responsible for this. She had ruled that cosmetics were for prostitutes and were not to be used by the ladies of the court.

In this case, cloves seem to have acted as a moral antiseptic. The business of making up, through some process of logic too foggy to follow, somehow became purified when the materials used were procured from the respectable premises of the grocer or the



Ulrich Geismar, the tax-paying pornographer.

method: keeping salaries low. Mr. Geismar pays 75 crowns a performance to a stripper whose seven or eight minutes on stage have not very much to do with old burlesque routines. The pay is double to the couples (boy-girl, girl-girl) who make love on stage.

Mr. Geismar acknowledged that the pay was low, but on

a night when the audience included seven open-mouthed Russian visitors, he refused to call himself a capitalist exploiter.

"We offer free lodging and a pension plan and the chance to work in a rather pleasant atmosphere," he said. "There are no unions here. I wouldn't have any objections, but I don't really think they want us. What do I tell my people when they ask for more money? I have the honest reply of any good businessman: It's very hard under the circumstances when taxes are killing you."

A Triumph for Bologna's Teatro Comunale

By William Weaver

BOLOGNA, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Italy seems to be having a kind of Luca Ronconi festival. The first installment of his televised version of "Orlando Furioso" was seen last weekend and highly praised. At the beginning of next month, he will stage Wagner's "Die Walküre" at La Scala in Milan, the second part of a Ronconi "Ring" following a "Walküre" which created a considerable, if mixed, impression this past season. And last night, he put on that dear old warhorse, Coumou's "Faust," at the Teatro Comunale in Bologna, giving the opera a welcome freshness and an exciting brilliance.

He was abetted by the imaginative sets and the elegant costumes of Pier Luigi Pizzi. The action took place before and among huge, draped curtains: black for the first and last scenes, red for the fair, a delicate cream-color for the garden scene. Pizzi's constructions were few but telling: especially some Gothic spires or monuments, which were paraded around the stage for the fair, and some plush divans, surrounded by mirrors, which set the Walpurgis orgy in a Parisian brothel.

Periods Confused Ronconi and Pizzi like to confuse periods. Marguerite and the ladies of the chorus had 19th-century bustles. Faust wore black knee-breeches and a lace jabot from an earlier age. And the male choristers were in solemn black robes. But, somehow, it all works. The unity of the director's vision, his skilled and constant inventiveness made the whole complex production coherent. Some minor details—an occasional stray spotlight, the clumsy beds in the Walpurgis scene—may be tactfully altered later.

This was a "Faust" to hear as well as to see. Reynald Giovan-

netti conducted with exuberance but also with great care for detail. The pace was often fast (the waltz sped along breath-takingly). However, nothing seemed rushed, and in the delicate moments, the conductor allowed the singers to mold shapely phrases. They even managed to enunciate the original French text with intelligibility. The orchestra, obviously inspired, played as I have never heard it before, and the chorus was beyond praise.

The Cast Except for the rough Valentin of Walter Alberti, the cast was also of the highest order. It is difficult to imagine a lovelier Marguerite than Mirella Freni: tender, fragile, but musically strong as well as sensitive. Though the lower part of his voice lacks power, the tenor Beniamino Priori was an admirable Faust, youthful in appearance and in tone, with sweet, true high notes.

In the sinister, swirling cloaks of Mephistopheles, the basso Ruggero Raimondi proved to be in excellent form, all the more effective for the restraint in his acting and the accuracy and power in his singing. The smaller roles were well-assigned. A totally successful, thoroughly enjoyable evening: a triumph for the Teatro Comunale, which is becoming recognized as one of Italy's most interesting opera houses.

Last weekend in Naples, the concert performance of Handel's "Agrippina," at the RAI auditorium, was an event of interest and importance.

Though Italy played an important part in Handel's career as a composer, especially as an operatic composer, his operas are rarely to be heard in Italian theaters. And the ones that are given—"Giulio Cesare" is the best-known—appear in heavily revised editions.

Herbert Handt, who conducted, had prepared his version from the manuscript score in the British Museum. The arias were all complete and sung in their original registers (thus Nero and Ottho were performed by mezzo-sopranos).

Handt's choice of opera was also appropriate. The second of Handel's two operas written in Italy, "Agrippina"—first heard in Venice in 1708—is a long, complex, rich work. The Venetian audience was sophisticated, and the young Saxon composer took great pains to please. Obviously,

The Paris Opera Plans 1st Visit To U.S. in 1976

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP)—As a gesture toward the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations, the Paris Opera will make its first visit to the United States next year, including performances at the Kennedy Center.

It will be the highlight among visits by a number of French cultural institutions. They will present a sample of recent French music, theater, art and films.

The plan, announced yesterday by Michel Guy, the French secretary of state for culture, at a press briefing at the French Embassy here, will help counter what Mr. Guy believes is a widespread lack of information about his country's current contribution to the arts.

Mr. Guy did not discuss the repertoire of the Paris Opera, which will also visit New York, but it is reported that the tentative program includes Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," Verdi's "Otello," and "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue" by Dukas.

No date has been set for the tour.

ly, he had a strong cast, because his vocal demands are great. Considering the difficulties (and the limited rehearsal time), the singers in Naples did a commendable job. Italian Suktis, as Agrippina, combined accurate singing with a suitably sinister characterization.

Though Cetina Cadelo has a tiny voice, she uses it with sensitive artistry, and her Poppea—a much nicer girl than Monteverdi's version—was sweet and affecting. Carmen Gonzales was an incisive Ottho, particularly in the second act, in which she was required to sing a series of arias, ranging from the heroic to the pastoral; she found just the right tone for each.

The rest of the cast was adequate or better; and Charles Spinks deserves mention—and praise—for his harpsichord continuo. Handt led a well-paced, spirited performance. The Neapolitan Scariatti Orchestra, unfortunately, seems to be in decline. The string tone has become hard and unpleasant, and the cellos—so vital in accompanying the recitative—swung out much of their music as if they disliked it.

And at the San Carlo opera house in Naples a new production of Leon Alfonsi's ballet "Don Quixote" has had its premiere.

Choreographed by Zarko Prebil and vigorously conducted by Carlo Frajese, the work provided a pleasant evening, demonstrating that the San Carlo corps de ballet has some promising young people and a welcome liveliness.

The guest star was Vladimir Gelvan, who danced the part of Basil. A bad sprain, suffered at dress rehearsal, obviously forced him to make some adjustments, but he danced with style and proved a sympathetic, sturdy partner for Sonia Lo Giudice, who was the generally effective Dulcinea.

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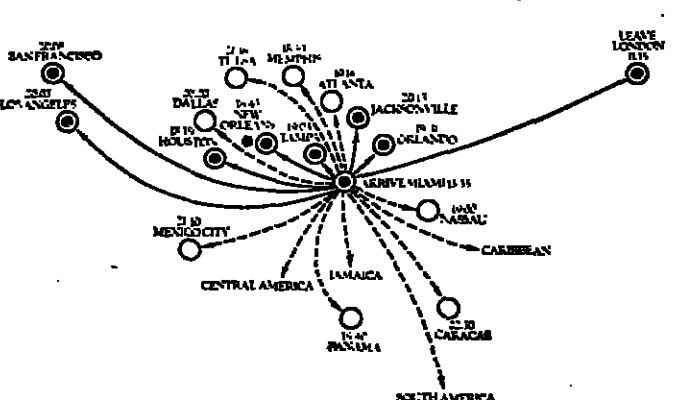
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(Continued on Page 18.)

BUSINESS

Unfavorable Exchange Rates

Rise of Swiss Franc Hits Firms' Earnings

SEEL, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ).—A sharp rise in the value of the Swiss franc is seriously undermining the overseas earnings of Swiss multinational corporations whose foreign sales are an important part of their total structure.

It was reported today by the Swiss Confederation of Industries and Commerce, the Ciba-Geigy group, the chemical and pharmaceutical concerns of which are headed by Ciba-Geigy, the chemical giant of Basel, that although the franc has risen 17 per cent against the dollar and 45 per cent against the mark, the company's earnings have risen 15 per cent against the dollar and 42 per cent against the mark.

Hisbert consolidated results of Ciba-Geigy and Sandor, which converted into Swiss francs the local currencies around the world in which they are levied.

Consolidated sales of Sandor rose 10.5 per cent to 4 billion francs last year, for example. If million francs had not been through the rise of the franc, the company's earnings would have been posted, company said.

Ciba-Geigy's group sales, for example, rose 15 per cent last year to the equivalent of \$3.78 billion. Had exchange rates remained stable, the sales gain would have been 24 per cent, Mr. von Planta said. And "had we consolidated in dollars worldwide instead of Swiss francs, the gain would have been 35 to 40 per cent."

Officials of both firms are optimistic about business operations, however. Mr. von Planta said the textile, fibers, construction and auto industries are Ciba-Geigy's key customers, and he is convinced that problems in those industries are short-term.

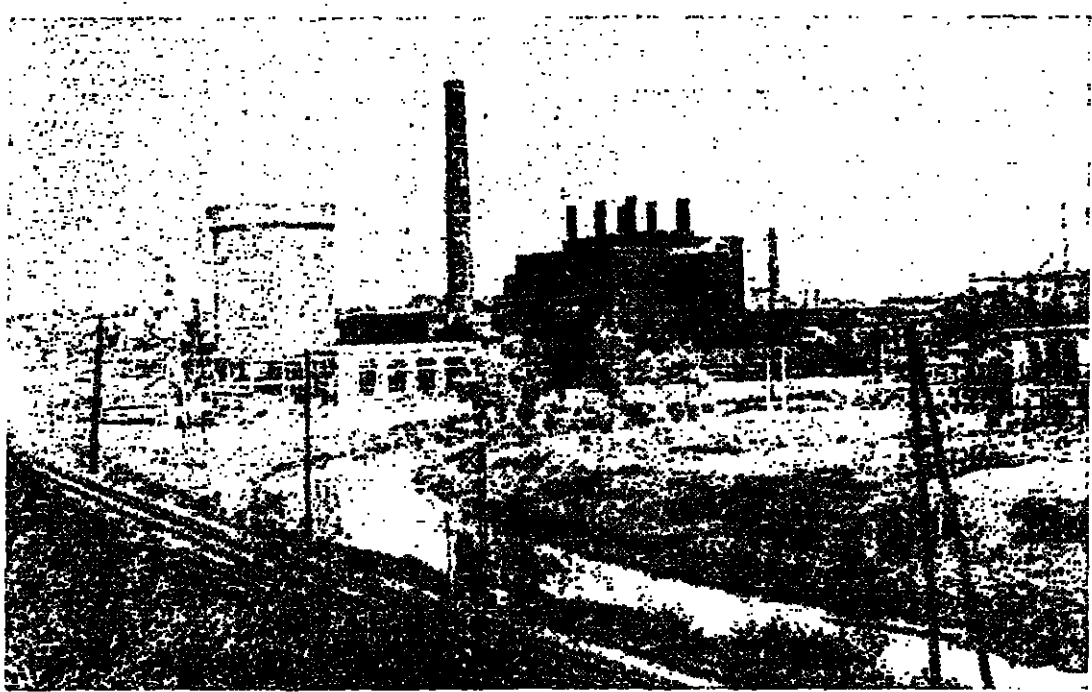
He said demand for Ciba-Geigy's dyes, in which it is the world market leader, and for its plastic is in a "normal cyclical downturn" that will rebound.

Speaking for Sandor, Mr. Christen said demand for the company's dyes, which account for a third of consolidated sales, has declined, and no pickup in this area is foreseen before the end of the year.

Agricultural chemicals, which accounted for 15 per cent of sales, are still finding strong demand, however. With their markets mostly in the developed world, agricultural chemicals are expected to account for an increasing percentage of Sandor sales in the coming years as the relative share of dyes, fibers and drugs declines, he said.

Although the Swiss franc rate has caused the company problems with its group results, it also has made more attractive the climate for possible acquisitions, especially in the United States.

Sandor is particularly interested in acquiring a U.S. company in the field of artificial kidney work, after a kidney machine maker or maker of filters for hemodialysis (artificial kidney) functions.



Maubeuge, a grim industrial town in the north of France, ugly even by moonlight.

Jobless Rate Rises in 'Bad Joke' Town

By Henry Kamm

MAUBEUGE, France (NYT).—Seen from Paris, 140 miles southwest of here, Maubeuge is a bad joke, a nondescript industrial town whose reputation for gray ugliness made a song called "Moonlight Over Maubeuge" a national hit a decade ago for the irony of attaching a romantic image to so grim a town.

But unattractive as Maubeuge may always have been to the eye, it has historically offered the constant attraction of steady work for strong men.

Now Maubeuge faces the danger of losing its principal raison d'être. Employment in this town of 35,000 and region of 120,000 has dropped sharply in the last year. About 4,200 job seekers are registered with the national labor office, and few referrals are made. The usual flow of 4,000 Belgians

coming to work in the factories on this side of the border has been halved. Even more ominous, about 800 Frenchmen of the Maubeuge area have in the last year begun a reverse flow. They work in Belgium, which has been less affected by the Western European recession than France.

For the long-time Socialist mayor of Maubeuge, Dr. Pierre Foret, the problem is largely a result of the government's concentration of investments in the northern region of the Nord department, around the port of Dunkerque. In the effort to make Dunkerque a major port and steel center, this region is being neglected.

Factories have been closing in recent years because capital needs have outstripped the capacities of the family-owned enterprises characteristic of this region and much of the rest of France.

The one major new plant here, a factory building auto bodies and assembling cars for Renault, has provided jobs mainly for unskilled assembly-line workers—and fewer of them than expected because of the recession's particularly strong pressure on the automobile industry.

The heaviest blow fell in the closing months of last year. In September, Titan-Coder, a manufacturer of trailer trucks and steel containers, closed its plant, leaving 850 workers jobless. In November, N. K. Porter France, a subsidiary of a Pittsburgh-based concern, closed its railroad-car plant at Jumont, five miles from here. About 400 workers were out of work.

But despite many pessimistic comments from the employed and the unemployed in two days of random conversations, there is no evidence of grave concern among the mass of ordinary workers. The Christmas trade in the shops was good, and although gasoline costs nearly \$2 a gallon, cars clog the streets.

The apparent lack of deep concern was traced by trade-union officials—who are far more worried than the rank and file—to two causes. The first is the unprecedentedly high level of prosperity France had reached before the recession and the consequent rise in the standard of living. It is difficult for most Frenchmen to imagine long-lasting economic troubles.

The second cause is a three-month-old innovation in unemployment benefits, which now provide 80 per cent of normal wages for one year to anyone who loses his job as a result of mass lay-offs or factory closings. Allowing for the usual deductions on wages, this means that for one year a worker is guaranteed the same earnings whether he has a job or not.

Stock Prices Spurt in Late Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which did not stray very far in either direction today, rallied smartly in the final minutes of trading.

Analysts could find no special factor for the late spurt.

Some analysts suggested that the ability of the market to absorb depressing news earlier in the session probably encouraged buying of stock by investors who may have missed the recent upturn in the market.

The most disappointing news came around midday, when Ford Motor chairman Henry Ford remarked that he did not expect a quick upturn in sluggish automobile sales.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.09 to 726.39, after being ahead 0.16 at 3 p.m.

Volume totaled 21.93 million shares compared with 23.99 million yesterday.

In the auto stocks, Chrysler fell 3/8 to 37 3/8. General Motors was off 3/8 at 37 3/8. Ford was down 1/8 at 35 and American Motors rose 1/4 to 5 1/8.

Commercial Solvents did not trade. International Minerals & Chemical, which rose 3/4 to 37 1/2, said it was studying the possibility of presenting a merger proposal to Commercial Solvents.

Motorola rose 1 1/4 to 45 1/4 after having traded as low as 43. It reported sharply lower profits and said it did not see much reason for optimism about the outlook for the early quarters of 1975.

Pan American slipped 3/8 to 5. Analysts said the issue was victim of profit-taking. It had recently gained on planned financial aid by Iran.

In other airline issues, UAL fell

Gloomy Reports Easily Digested

3 1/8 to 19. Trans World Airlines was up 1/4 at 8 7/8 and American Airlines was unchanged at 7 7/8.

Archer-Daniels-Midland sank 1 3/8 to 21 3/8 and Central Soya was off 1 at 12 5/8, on reports that soybean processors are caught in a profit squeeze and are cutting back operations.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.42 to 75.84. Avenco rose 5/8 to 3 3/8. Also active were Pan Ocean Oil, which closed at 10 7/8, up 1 1/8, Den-Tal-Ex, ahead 3/4 at 12 3/4, and Syntex, up 1 1/8 at 34 7/8.

Bonds prices closed firm in moderately active trading. Intermediate government coupons rose 2/32 to 6/32 although much of the market's attention was focused on the Treasury's \$3 billion note auction held today. Corporate bonds were up 1/4 in active trading.

Company Reports

El Paso		1974	1973	Squibb		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter				Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	...	315.6	285.6	Revenue (millions)	...	278.8	242.7
Profits (millions)	...	4.2	13.5	Profits (millions)	...	22.9	21.4
Per Share	...	0.15	0.48	Per Share	...	0.51	0.46
Year				Year			
Revenue (millions)	...	1,251.4	971.8	Revenue (millions)	...	1,004.6	880.6
Profits (millions)	...	73.0	45.97	Profits (millions)	...	88.9	80.8
Per Share	...	2.61	1.65	Per Share	...	1.98	1.80
Firestone Tire & Rubber				United Telecommunications			
First Quarter				Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	...	197.5	175.4	Revenue (millions)	...	247.7	222.5
Profits (millions)	...	17.5	23.8	Profits (millions)	...	22.6	22.1
Per Share	...	0.31	0.42	Per Share	...	0.43	0.44
Year				Year			
Revenue (millions)	...	816.1	785.4	Revenue (millions)	...	954.8	809.3
Profits (millions)	...	8.9	19.6	Profits (millions)	...	83.3	78.5
Per Share	...	0.47	2.06	Per Share	...	1.63	1.54
Johns-Manville				Upjohn			
Fourth Quarter				Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	...	306.0	266.0	Revenue (millions)	...	199.7	172.6
Profits (millions)	...	8.9	19.6	Profits (millions)	...	10.4	13.8
Per Share	...	0.47	2.06	Per Share	...	0.25	0.47
Year				Year			
Revenue (millions)	...	1,117.9	915.5	Revenue (millions)	...	794.6	647.5
Profits (millions)	...	50.6	55.8	Profits (millions)	...	69.1	68.6
Per Share	...	2.73	3.04	Per Share	...	2.34	2.33
Estimated							
Lone Star Industries							
Fourth Quarter							
Revenue (millions)	...	155.3	177.2				
Profits (millions)	...	6.3	7.3				
Per Share	...	0.57	0.66				
Year							
Revenue (millions)	...	651.7	682.7				
Profits (millions)	...	24.5	27.6				
Per Share	...	2.22	2.51				
Motorola							
Fourth Quarter							
Revenue (millions)	...	325.2	329.5				
Profits (millions)	...	4.3	22.1				
Per Share	...	0.15	0.79				
Year							
Revenue (millions)	...	1,387.2	1,203.2				
Profits (millions)	...	72.9	85.5				
Per Share	...	2.60	3.07				
Northrop							
Fourth Quarter							
Revenue (millions)	...	243.3	231.8				
Profits (millions)	...	5.9	5.2				
Per Share	...	1.61	1.24				
Year							
Revenue (millions)	...	853.2	699.0				
Profits (millions)	...	18.1	11.6				
Per Share	...	4.26	2.67				

Penn Central Lost \$198 Million in '74

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (AP).—Bankrupt Penn Central, America's largest railroad, reported today it had a net loss of \$198 million in 1974, nearly 5 per cent greater than in 1973.

It was the third largest deficit for Penn Central, surpassed only by the \$425.7-million loss in 1970—when it went into bankruptcy in a still unsuccessful effort to reorganize—and the \$560.2-million loss in 1971.

Its court-appointed trustees said the railroad "was a victim of the sharp downturn in the nation's economy last fall."

So far Penn Central has received \$178.7 million in federal grants and loans since the mid-1970 bankruptcy proceeding, and its total debt exceeds \$2.3 billion.

House Unit Passes Bill Cutting Loan Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—A House banking subcommittee yesterday approved bills that would require the Federal Reserve Board to bring down short-term interest rates and direct the Fed to allocate credit to "infant" industries, and to "priority" uses.

The Democrats voted for the bills and three Republicans voted against them, setting the stage for another partisan fight when the Banking Committee considers the legislation tomorrow.

Both officials also have serious reservations about the interest rate measure. To meet these objections and to improve chances for speedy passage, Rep. Reuss redrafted the interest rate bill during the Lincoln Day recess and split it from the credit allocation section.

As originally drafted, the interest rate section would have "requested" the Fed to try during the first half of 1975 to increase the money supply—demand deposits and currency outside banks—at an annual rate of at least 6 per cent.

The new bill would require the Fed to "conduct monetary policy in the first half of 1975 so as to lower long-term interest rates." There is no mention of a specific figure for money-supply expansion.

Some people thought that 6 per cent was a ceiling as well as a floor, Rep. Reuss explained. To avoid appearing "restrictive," he added, it seemed better to leave out any specific target for monetary expansion.

Both officials also have serious reservations about the interest rate measure. To meet these objections and to improve chances for speedy passage, Rep. Reuss redrafted the interest rate bill during the Lincoln Day recess and split it from the credit allocation section.

Citibank Urges Growth

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Economists at First National City Bank say the Federal Reserve is running the risk of generating even worse inflation if it fails to make more money available now to fight the recession.

The New York bank's economists said in a newsletter yesterday that doubling to 8 per cent the rate of monetary growth is necessary to lessen unemployment.

"Unless the Federal Reserve turns on the money spigot now, it risks having to turn it wide open later—an ultimate surrender in the long fight against inflation," the economists said.

Peter Crawford, a Citibank economist, said the Fed promoted a "fairly adequate monetary base in November and December and then throttled back since January and it since has been fluctuating sideways."

The latest Fed statistics show that the nation's money supply—the amount of money in checking accounts plus cash on hand—actually declined 0.6 per cent in the last three months.

The decline came despite public avowals by Fed officials, including Mr. Burns, that it sought a moderate monetary growth to help fight recession.

Israel Seeks End To Arab Boycott

JERUSALEM, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told parliament today that Israel is seeking European and U.S. government action to end discrimination by Arab countries against Jewish-owned or controlled banks.

Mr. Allon indicated that Israel considers a termination of the Arab boycott against Israel and Jewish firms essential for a Mideast peace.

"Within the context of the political moves toward a settlement in the region, we shall view readiness to rescind the boycott and the economic warfare as one of the clear indications of the true intentions of the neighboring countries," he said.

Calling the Arab policy "blackmail" and "obvious racial discrimination," Mr. Allon said Israel had raised the question with European foreign and economic ministers and with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Britain Warns Oil Firms Of State Role in North Sea

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—The government said today that if major oil companies refuse to cede to the state a majority participation in a North Sea field, then the government could decide to nationalize a part of that oil firm's license.

Harold Lever, minister in charge of negotiations with oil companies, made the statement in a report to Parliament on recent discussions with major oil concerns operating in the North Sea.

He stressed the government would pay full and fair compensation for any stake acquired.

In previous public statements, government ministers have always stressed that companies would in no way be compelled to cede the government a majority participation in licenses already granted.

Whitehall sources said that the government has apparently

toughened its stand and today's remarks were the first public indication that it might take administrative action to acquire such a stake.

Referring to the terms he has outlined to the oil companies, Mr. Lever said: "I had to tell them that it was very possible that if they did not feel able to participate, the Cabinet would be free—might feel obliged—to nationalize that proportion of the license they thought right."

"I made it absolutely plain that if the government did so... assuredly it would pay full and fair compensation, as we always have done on such occasions."

"There was no blackmail, merely an indication of a legitimate political objective which I hope to achieve voluntarily, but which, if we don't... we would only achieve on terms of complete propriety and respect for our obligations."

West German Unions Accept Wage Increases of About 7%

By Paul Kemezis

BONN, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Acceptance by two of West Germany's largest unions of annual wage increases of about 7 per cent, to have improved the country's chances of pulling out of the current economic slump, is still maintaining its low inflation rate of 6 per cent.

The unions—the metal workers' public service employees—each received 12 to 14 per cent as last year, entered the new talks in December calling for increases of 8 to 13 per cent. They trimmed their demands because of the worsening economic up and down of the country, already at a very high 1.15 million, or 6.1 per cent the work force. An additional 1,000 workers are on short notice.

There have been no major signs of unrest or political extremism. The economic problems have deepened last fall with election setbacks and a record number of bankruptcies. Instead there has been a surprising toughness among workers to be sacrificed for the country's economic well-being.

Monday night, in Stuttgart, officials of the 1.4-million-member public service union agreed with state and national authorities on a 6.48-per-cent pay increase effective from Jan. 1, 1975.

Last week, negotiators for G. Metall, representing 2.1 million metal workers in the Ruhr and steel region, agreed to a 6.8-per-cent rise, which is expected to form a model for other parts of the country.

January, construction workers tied for a 6.6-per-cent yearly increase.

In contrast, coal miners in Britain last week demanded and won a 10-per-cent wage increase, which is expected to

Weekly net asset value

on February 17, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$27.73

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$20.23

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plesman, Holding & Plesman Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

European Banking Company Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1974

LIABILITIES	£	ASSETS	£
Current and deposit accounts	156,208,084	Cash in hand, balances with bankers and money at call and short notice	37,369,727
Other liabilities	3,997,440	Bank certificates of deposit and promissory notes	17,577,463
Taxation	614,327	Other deposits with banks	45,474,407
	160,819,851	Investments	1,701,403
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES		Loans, advances and other accounts	68,855,513
Authorised, issued and fully paid shares of £1 each	10,000,000	Fixed assets	384,138
Retained Profit	542,800		
	10,542,800		
	£171,362,651		£171,362,651

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement:

"I am pleased to report that the Bank's business has developed satisfactorily during the period despite the fact that it was established at a time when financial markets were undergoing the most severe crisis for many years."

"During the period, the Bank managed or co-managed six syndicated Euro-currency credits totalling approximately \$3,000 million and five new issues of securities for a value of approximately \$118 million."

"During the year, the State of Illinois passed new legislation permitting foreign banks to open a branch in the financial district of Chicago. In response to this opportunity, European Banking Company opened its Chicago branch in October, 1974."

"I am confident that in 1975 the Bank can look forward to the further development of its position in the London market and in the family of EBIC institutions."

C. F. KARSTEN

European Banking Company Limited is owned by the members of European Banks' International (EBIC), each with an equal share:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Creditanstalt-Bankverein Deutsche Bank AG Midland Bank Limited
Société Générale de Banque SA Société Générale (France)

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Registered Office:

40 Basinghall Street, London EC2P 2DY
Telephone: 01-638 0401 Telex: 8811001
and the Chicago Branch:
120 South La Salle Street, Suite 1845, Chicago, Illinois 60603
Telephone: 312 372 6400 Telex: 253852

Currency Rates

February 19, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency

Currency	Rate
Amsterdam	2.4085 5.7470 103.40 56.14 57.85 5.2120 98.98 43.40
Brussels	24.895 82.24 14.95 5.1175 5.4525 14.465 14.034 6.7775
Frankfurt	2.3175 5.5660 54.35 3.648 98.81 6.977 93.74 42.07
London (2)	2.3875 5.5655 10.2500 52.85 5.74125 52.85 13.940 13.22
Milan	628.40 1526.10 274.10 149.75 266.37 18.9475 256.72 113.37
Paris	4.7575 10.2825 106.51 57.84 6.7195 178.45 13.9475 182.85 77.70
Zurich	3.477 5.5661 106.51 57.84 6.7195 178.45 13.9475 182.85 77.70

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5585; Swedish: 24.36; Israeli: 6.00; Peseta: 66.14; Schilling: 16.485; Sw. krona: 2.9745; Yen: 282.55; Belgian franc: 35.625.

(c) Commercial franc; (*) Units of 100; (x) Units of 1,000; (y) Units of 10,000.

(1) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Gold Markets

Feb. 19, 1975

Location	Open	Close	N.C.
London	182.80	182.25	+3.25
Zurich	182.75	182.25	+3.25
Paris (1/2 kilo)	182.75	182.71	+3.02

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Index
Amsterdam	1,67
Brussels	1,234
Frankfurt	1,234
London	1,234
Milan	1,234
Paris	1,234
Zurich	1,234

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Amsterdam	1,234
Brussels	1,234
Frankfurt	1,234
London	1,234
Milan	1,234
Paris	1,234
Zurich	1,234

FCE Quotations

Symbol	Price
Amsterdam	1,234
Brussels	1,234
Frankfurt	1,234
London	1,234
Milan	1,234
Paris	1,234
Zurich	1,234

Forward Contract

Amsterdam, Feb. 19, 1975

ADVERTISMENT

CITROEN S.A.

SHARE EXCHANGE OFFER

BY PEUGEOT AND MICHELIN

Messrs. LAZARD FRERES & Cie who had managed in conjunction with the SOCIETE GENERALE and the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, the public offer to exchange CITROEN S.A. shares as proposed by SODEIA, have made the following announcement:

3,500,640 CITROEN S.A. shares have been successfully exchanged. As a result of this operation, the PEUGEOT and MICHELIN Groups will jointly hold 8,374,669 shares, which represent 81.41% of the outstanding capital of CITROEN S.A.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$10,000,000

Notes due 1981

The above Notes have been privately placed by

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Notes due 1981

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Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
3200 Alcan	104.00
3200 Alcan	104.00
3200 Alcan	104.00
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3200 Alcan	104.00
3200 Alcan	104.00
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3200 Alcan	104.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
3200 Alcan	104.00
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Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
3200 Alcan	104.00
3200 Alcan	104.00
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European Bonds Traded in Europe

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
3200 Alcan	104.00
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U.S. Commodity Prices

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
3200 Alcan	104.00
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London Commodity

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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London Metal Market

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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Paris Commodity

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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Market Summary

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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Market Summary

Closing Prices February 18, 1975

Symbol	Price
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[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Schlumberger Limited
(Schlumberger N.V.)

incorporated in Willemstad, Netherlands Antilles,
with registered offices in New York and Paris.

Official listing for the shares of Common Stock, evidenced by bearer certificates, each representing five shares of Common Stock and issued by Administratiekantoor van de Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas B.V. established in Amsterdam has been granted by the

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

This stock exchange introduction has been arranged by

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February 1975

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Belgium	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00	Netherlands	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00
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Canada (air) (Fr.)	94.40	1,687.00	Portugal (air) (Fr.)	94.40	1,687.00
Germany (air) (D.M.)	22.40	1,349.00	Spain (air) (Pes.)	7.50	1,200.00
Greece (air) (Dr.)	23.00	1,360.00	Switzerland	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00
Italy	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00	U.S.A. (air) (U.S. \$)	1.00	1,000.00
Japan	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00	Yugoslavia	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00
Libya	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Malta	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Marocco	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Poland	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Portugal	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Romania	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Saudi Arabia	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Spain	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Sweden	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Switzerland	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Tunisia	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
U.S.A.	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			
Yugoslavia	Fr. 97.90	1,723.00			

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—By Will Weng

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	15	39	Cloudy	MADRID	12	53	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy	MILAN	21	52	Clear
ANTWERP	10	49	Overcast	MOSCOW	10	11	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	43	Shower
BARCELONA	19	68	Clear	NEW YORK	16	59	Sunny
BELGRADE	5	36	Overcast	RICE	13	50	Clear
BELN	1	38	Overcast	OSLO	0	32	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy	PARIS	4	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy	PRAGUE	0	31	Snow
CAIRO	26	69	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Clear	SOFIA	0	32	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Clear	ST. PETERSBURG	11	52	Cloudy
DENVER	19	68	Clear	TEHRAN	11	52	Clear
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	79	Overcast
EDINBURGH	6	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	12	53	Cloudy
EL PASO	19	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
FRANKFURT	1	37	Rain	WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	53	Cloudy	WURZBURG	12	53	Overcast
HAGUE	9	29	Overcast				
ISTANBUL	19	61	Cloudy				
LA PALMAS	3	41	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	53	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

PENULT

GOOD LUCK IN THE MOTORCYCLES TODAY, JOE!

THANK YOU

YOU SEEM VERY CONFIDENT

VAROOM!
RIP! RIP! RIP!
RIP! RIP! RIP!
KOFF KOFF! RIP! RIP!

IS IT BECAUSE YOU HAVE A NEW BIKE, OR IS IT SOMETHING ELSE?

NEW LEATHERS!

Snoopy

I WANT A NICE RIPE MELON THIS TIME

THE LAST ONE YOU SOLD ME TASTED LIKE A BOILED POTATO

HERE, TRY THIS ONE

IF IT TASTES LIKE A POTATO, PUT A LITTLE GRAVY ON IT!

2-20
YOUNG J. LEONARD

[illegible]

CHRIS, I'M SORRY TO BOTHER YOU BUT I TOLD YOU THAT I'M REMODELING THE FARMHOUSE—AND I'M LIVING HERE NOW!

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM, CARL?

LOOK, I NEED SOME HELP—ESPECIALLY IN DESIGNING THE KITCHEN AREA! COULD YOU TAKE A LOOK AT AN GIVE ME SOME SUGGESTIONS?

WELL, I SUPPOSE I COULD BUT I'M NOT SURE WHEN I'LL HAVE A CHANCE TO GET OUT THERE—

I CAN PICK YOU UP AT YOUR CONVENIENCE, CHRIS!

BRADLEY EDGEMAN 1-20

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

— that scrambled word game —

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE


Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MEWNO

SOYUL

FLUBEM

WHAIGE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAIR OAKEN BABIED MODIFY

Answers: This light-hearted society gal is on TV! — "DEB-ON-AIR"

"PLEASE PASS THE CARROTS." ~ "HAWA-HEE-HEE-HOHO-HO"

THE LAND REMEMBERS
The Story of a Farm and Its People

By Ben Logan. Viking. 277 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT drew me so irresistibly through Ben Logan's "The Land Remembers: The Story of a Farm and its People"? I did not grow up on a farm in southern Wisconsin, but I do have the memories of the New England ones I visited as a child—and yet one would think I was suffering from nostalgia for a farmboy's youth, so intense were my responses to Logan's book. I seem to remember each of the myriad senses he evokes: the summer evening "crumple" of nightwatches catching June bugs, and the tiny rustle he could hear inside cornstalks when he knelt down close to them and held his breath; the smell of the coffee-grounds his mother sprinkled on burning coals to chase the muskiness from an uninhabited room; the feel of warm dirt clinging to dew-laden hair; the taste of popcorn and fudge on a winter evening; and the sensation of the farmhouse shrinking down as the cold set in, and the land outside grew vaster. I seem to miss the childhood activities that Logan describes for us: the game of imitating cars with recorders; the "game" of being just the right car noises ("double-clutching a Dodge bottle through the sand" or else his three older brothers would halt the game and draw diagrams in the sand of transmissions and differentials); the lazy rowboat drifts on the Mississippi waiting for sunfish to pull your bobber under; the chore of tending the horrendous lardern while helping his mother plant her vegetable garden; and the rainy-day attempt to invent a floating domino so that theoretically he could make a falling row of them travel clear around the world (and settle another argument with his brothers).

I even recall fondly the rather heavy-handed country humor Logan remembers laughing out loud the time the four Logan boys surprised their parents on Easter morning with two huge tubs of eggs (made even huger by a hidden layer of oats), and Lyle the live-in working hand got so excited by the exclamations on the porch that he dashed out the front door, fell into the eggs and smashed them, and one of them (Lyle "never would eat eggs scrambled after that Easter.") And I swear I, too, once knew and chuckled at Jack the tipping blacksmith, who, when

told if it "wasn't for liquor you could make a million dollars," replied, tipping up his bottle, "who wants to be a millionaire when you can feel like one for 50 cents?"

How can you feel nostalgia for things that never happened to you? How can you miss people just as you're meeting them for the first time? And how can you laugh at what you normally don't think is funny? For one, nostalgia is "the distillate of a past" and so precisely concrete and right that by the time the author tells you his own reactions to that world you feel you know it just about as well as he does—even the seasons' turnings are hinged on the sound of the wind in the trees at night, in the springiness of the daybreak, in the warmth of the shade at noon; when a hard day of having re-emerald-shredding is evoked in exact descriptions of the machinery that once was used for such jobs, or when a free summer day is celebrated with a dramatic description of a sort of domestic flying wild horse race.

You miss people you never knew when they are so instantly and intensely appealing that you feel you've always known them—the sort of people who recognize each other's secrets without asking questions, and then share each other's privacy without intruding; who are so honest that they tell you the sort of person company even when the opportunity arises in a time of economic hardship; yet who are capable of touchingly excessive emotional gestures like sweeping the breakfast dishes off the table when the children's kicking gets on their nerves, or weeping over an injured meadowhawk. And you laugh whether or not the people are funny, because the matter you laugh because Logan once found them funny.

Besides, you are bound to the nostalgia for a people who reminded so many of our present problems so long ago—for a people that knew in the 1930s that there was something wrong with a crop like tobacco, because it took from the soil and gave nothing in return; that felt it "just may have been participating in the best educational system ever devised" because "in the richly varied one-room community there was no artificial separation of children into good and bad, smart and dumb, young and old . . . it was like life on the farm, with everything happening at once, each thing related to everything else"; and that sensed that something was going wrong when improved room-lighting came in, because it allowed family-members to drift away from a central gathering place.

In short, it's not nostalgia for my own past that Logan's "The Land Remembers" made me feel; it's nostalgia for a world he makes me wish I'd known.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for *The New York Times*.

-By Alan Truscott

A sickle line of reasoning enabled South to bring home a game contract on the diagrammed deal.

The opening club lead was won with the ace in dummy, and a heart was discarded from the closed hand. The spade ten was run, and South was considerably relieved when this forced the ace. West returned a trump, collecting his partner's queen, which was doomed in any event.

Three rounds of trumps followed, on which West discarded hearts. A low diamond was led, which West had to duck and the queen won in dummy. A club ruff then produced this position.

NORTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ 109
 ♦ K93
 ♣ —

WEST EAST
 ♠ A7
 ♥ A105
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

SOUTH
 ♠ 7
 ♥ K5
 ♦ J7
 ♣ —

The last trump was led, and West could not afford to part with a diamond. He gave up the heart jack, and South was fairly sure that the ace was now here and that he could succeed by leading a low-heart. However, there was no hurry to commit himself and he led the diamond jack. West won with the ace and led a low diamond, leaving South to take the moment's truth.

West had only two cards left, and one of them was clearly the heart ace. Was the other the diamond ten or a heart? There was an indication from the bidding, and an even stronger indication from the play. If West had begun with six hearts, he might well have bid the suit over three spades instead of supporting clubs. More significantly, he would have played differently at the third trick.

If West had begun with six hearts and seen a heart discarded from South at the first trick, he would have known that a shift to hearts would be safe after winning the spade ace. From his angle, there would only be three hearts missing. If South held the guarded king, East would be able to ruff the second round.

South therefore finessed the diamond nine at the 11th trick and made his doubled game.

NORTH
 ♠ 105
 ♥ 1092
 ♦ KQ93
 ♣ A394

WEST EAST (D)
 ♠ A3 ♠ Q2
 ♥ A1073 ♥ Q6
 ♦ A1052 ♦ 84
 ♣ 32 ♣ KQ108765

SOUTH
 ♠ K138764
 ♥ K5
 ♦ J78
 ♣ —

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
3 ♣	3 ♠	4 ♣	4 ♣
Pass	Pass	Dbt.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club three.

هكذا من الضحى

25/10/1944

Rough and Dirty Play in Many Sports Begins to Disturb the Fans

By Red Smith
NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI). — "If you can't beat them in the alley, you can't beat them on the ice." — Coen Smythe, a patron saint of ice hockey.

"Football is a collision sport; dancing is a contact sport." — Duffy Daugherty, former Michigan State football coach.

"The losing team used to call for three cheers for the winners and the winning team responded with three cheers for the losing team. How far have we traveled away from this concept when on the 18th of February, 1973, one boy had to be taunted and insulted for the accident of birth which gave him a darker skin, and another boy, at least according to many crowd witnesses, was in such fear that when he left his team dressing room he was accompanied by an escort." — Judge Barry Shapiro's charge to the jury that convicted 18-year-old Paul Smithers of manslaughter after a fatal fight following a hockey game.

"I'm more valuable in the penalty box than I am sitting on the bench... I'm not gonna stop fighting even if I could." — Dave Schultz of the Philadelphia Flyers hockey team.

"The big wheels of the NHL figure they have to have blood to fill the arenas." — Jack McInerney, former National Hockey League referee.



Bob Stewart of the California Golden Seals dumps Dean Talafous of Minnesota with a body check.

"Until this series I always considered a hockey fight something that happened after a flare-up. As to this team, we find that fights are started deliberately." — Brad Park of the New York Rangers with a series with Philadelphia.

"Stick it in his ear!" — Leo Durocher, advising his pitcher where to throw the ball.

If anybody has the impres-

sion that violence in sports is something new, he should reread Homer's description of the prizefight between Epeus and Eurypylos: "His mouth and nostrils pour the clotted gore." As for the notion that modern sports promoters, notably in hockey and professional football, originated the practice of packaging, advertising and selling violence as a box-office commodity, Maya Indians in Central America played basketball in the year 300 and the captain of the defeated team had his heart cut out with an obsidian knife.

What does seem to be new is the public awareness of rough and dirty play as a growing problem. Last Sunday's New York Times carried a number of letters from readers whose attention probably had been drawn to the subject by the indictment of the Boston Bruins' Dave Forbes for injuring Henry Boucha of Minnesota with his hockey stick.

Inquiry Into Violence

More than a year before the Forbes incident, Ontario's minister of community and social services commissioned an inquiry into violence in amateur hockey. William McMurtry, who conducted the study, found "increasing glorification of the brawlers, physical intimidators and policemen in the National Hockey League" who set the example for boys starting in the game.

game of the week showed a film clip of a hockey fight. Can you conceive of any other sport promoting itself in this fashion?"

The answer to that question

thing to the effect that you may think little Johnny plays rough but now get a load of the big boys.

It was receding, yet the game's press agents tirelessly

ogres only in fiction: Joe Greene is a superior craftsman who does not play dirty.

Fred Williamson, a Kansas City cornerback who once broke a pass receiver's cheekbone with

Bay's Gale Gillingham hit him with a butter knife. Asked why the Packers waited until the fourth quarter to dispose of "The Hammer," Vince Lombardi explained:

"He never got close enough to anyone before that."

There is a physical aspect of most athletic competitions this side of jackstraws. In baseball the batter who takes a toehold, the pivot man on double plays and the catcher who blocks the plate all invite bruises.

James Naismith conceived of basketball as a non-contact sport but when you read that a Bill Walton has not "adjusted" to the pro game it usually means he does not enjoy getting an elbow in the teeth.

Within the Rules

In football the object of the game is to knock your opponent down and run over him. The point is, though, it should be done within the rules and the rules should not permit assault with a deadly weapon.

Hockey, McMurtry reports, "is perhaps the only sport, professional or otherwise, that encourages the use of physical intimidation outside the rules as a legitimate tactic." He quotes an exchange with Clarence Campbell, president of the NHL:

McMurtry: "But you do not disagree now that there is no other contact sport in the world that tolerates fighting the way hockey does?"

Campbell: "Well, partly that could be very well true."



Bill Bradley of the New York Knicks battles Rick Barry of Golden State Warriors.

is yes. The National Football League had a promotional film on television that was a solid quarter-hour of cheap shots. The opening showed small boys scuffling and a voice said some-

play "Purple People-Eaters" and "Fearsome Foursomes" and strive to make folk heroes out of characters billed as Mean Joe Greene or "The Hammer." More often than not these are

the forearm chop that he called "the hammer," turned out to be a self-made myth. Before Super Bowl he spoke freely of the carnage his karate blow would create but when Green

Francie Larrieu Admits

Four-Minute Track Barrier till Mile-High for Women

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI). — Francie Larrieu is confident about making four minutes some day, she may have to settle for 4:00 meters, not the more milliar mile.

"You can think about it," American top-ranking women's distance runner said yesterday, on question of when a woman will break the four-minute barrier. "But it's a long way. I might be dead then."

At the moment, no woman runner has broken four minutes in the 1,500 or the mile. Larrieu lowered the world indoor record in both categories on successive nights last weekend to 3:59 in the 1,500 and to 4:29.6 in the mile.

The 29-year-old Californian, who probably is performing more consistently on the track than

Dolphin Jumpers Now Optimistic About the WFL

MIAMI, Feb. 19 (UPI). — Miami Dolphins stars Larry Osonka, Earl Ward and Jim Kiick returned from a Toronto trip with their new employer, head coach John Bassett, more optimistic about the chances for survival of the World Football League.

At this point I would have to think there will be a World Football League. That's quite a bit of ground in 90 days ago," Osonka said.

I think it's got a pretty good chance of succeeding if it can get this year," Kiick said.

All three, fullback Osonka, wide earl Ward, and running back Kiick, indicated, however, that if the WFL should disband, they might be interested in rejoining with the Dolphins in the National Football League.

The trio signed a \$3.5-million contract last year with Bassett's team, which was later moved to Memphis, Tenn.

'Like to Try'

"I'd like to try for the world record," the 5-foot-4-inch, 105-pound junior at the University of California, Los Angeles, said. "But we'll see what happens."

Larrieu, the only woman member of the Pacific Coast Club of Long Beach, Calif., attributed her improvement in recent years to a number of factors. One has been adopting the more rigorous workouts of millers at UCLA, where she trains after classes.

"I'm actually doing less training than ever and doing more speedwork," she said, citing nine years of background in running and competitive experience as other reasons for her spurge of record-setting.

Her older brother, Ron, represented the United States in the 10,000-meter run at the 1964 Olympics. Indirectly, he was responsible for his sister's first exposure to track.

"I went to Modesto (Calif.) one time and saw him running there," she recalled. "I didn't know there were women's races in the

Jenkins to Pitch For \$175,000

DALLAS, Feb. 19 (UPI). — Ferguson Jenkins agreed today to a \$175,000 contract to play for the Texas Rangers in 1975, becoming the highest paid pitcher in the history of baseball, team officials said.

Jenkins, a 25-game winner for the Rangers last season, reportedly had been seeking \$200,000 a year.

"We stuck with our offer," said the Rangers' principal partner, Brad Corbett, "but he's still the highest paid." Tom Seaver of the New York Mets was paid \$170,000 last season, but was cut \$34,000 for this year.



Francie Larrieu

meet, and I said, 'Hey, daddy, I want to run.'"

His influence remains with his sister, even though he no longer competes.

"He's sort of had his head into what I'm doing—watching over me," Larrieu said. "He's always telling me what I'm doing or how I should do it."

She admits she has had to "overcome a lot" to compete, including the overprotective belief that two-mile and 3,000-meter events (she holds indoor records in both) were too strenuous for women.

"If the sub-four 1,500 doesn't go by Montreal, I'll be absolutely surprised," she said. The current world outdoor record in the 1,500, held by Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet Union, is 4:01.4, or the equivalent of a 4:21 mile.

Of her own goals, Larrieu felt she would concentrate on reaching 4:05 in the 1,500 this year "and then think of a sub-four."

Is a sub-four-minute mile out of the question?

"It's possible, but not probable within my lifetime," Larrieu said. "But who knows by that time? Women will be taking all sorts of drugs and steroids, and it'll be all right... and maybe it will happen."

Kuhn and Rozelle Urge Congress Not to Extend Betting on Sports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI). — Bowie Kuhn said today that major league baseball would wage an all-out battle in the courts against any move to widen legalized sports betting. Pete Rozelle said such legalized betting would

"wreck professional football as we know it."

The two commissioners were opening-day witnesses at hearings conducted by a special congressional commission studying gambling in the United States.

Lack of Black Quarterbacks In NFL Angers Skins' Brown

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI). — Larry Brown touched off a lively discussion the other day, noting with some dismay that there are only two black quarterbacks in the National Football League.

The Redskins running back was in familiar territory. His opposition to black players being switched from quarterback to running back or wide receiver or defensive back by the pros is well known.

Brown was caught with an unfortunate expression, saying that the thinking in pro football is that black quarterbacks are "stupid."

Currently, it is a white quarterback, Terry Bradshaw of the Pittsburgh Steelers, trying to live down his calls, as he pointed out, controlled the smart Minnesota defense in the Super Bowl. Nobody cast aspersions on the mental equipment of Joe Gilliam, the Steelers' black quarterback.

Someone put a word in for the Los Angeles Rams.

Had Shipped Out

The Rams not only moved up black quarterback James Harris ahead of 13-season veteran John Hadl, who took them to the playoffs in 1973, they risked trading Hadl early in the 1974 season and thereby took off Harris the pressure of having a player of such stature behind him.

Brown took umbrage at speculation the Rams were considering trading for Joe Namath during the time Harris was taking them to the playoffs. Despite losing in the second round of the NFL playoffs (under Hadl they lost in the first round), the Rams did not trade for Namath.

Career Carroll Rosenbloom accused Namath of "using" the Rams to further his devices, by encouraging such speculation.

The Rams paid Harris an im-

plicit compliment of not drafting a quarterback until the seventh round, although they had four of the first 17 picks.

Change of Positions

Brown pointed out that Marlin Briscoe was good enough to start as a quarterback for the Denver Broncos but ended up as a wide receiver and now is with the Miami Dolphins in that capacity.

Brown's charge that black quarterbacks in college were often switched to defensive spots in the NFL certainly had some validity. But he was reminded that it has happened to white quarterbacks in the last several years. Jack Miltren of Oklahoma was switched to defensive back as was Rex Kern of Ohio State.

True, it happens much more often to blacks, but it was suggested to Brown that the black at least ends up with a career in pro ball and the less versatile white does not.

Willie Wood was a quarterback at USC, was not drafted, but made it big as a defensive back under Vince Lombardi at Green Bay.

Gary Beban was a Heisman Trophy winner at USC and a second-round pick with the Rams who was traded to the Redskins and cut by them coach Lombardi.

Brown indisputably is right about all those high pay quarterback jobs being pretty much monopolized by whites, but that should be changing now with more black quarterbacks at the college level and more imagination at the pro level.

Anti-White Bias

Someone asked if he thought the NFL was prejudiced against whites in view of most of the other high pay, skilled positions being held by blacks—running backs and receivers.

The eight leading rushers in the National Football Conference last season are black, as are the top eight pass receivers (counting running backs in those statistics).

Seven of the first eight running backs in the American Conference are black, nine of the top 13 receivers.

"Why do blacks have those positions?" Brown asked. "Because they are more talented," he was told.

Someone predicted that quarterback Cornelius Greene of Ohio State, a junior now, probably would not be drafted high next year at that position because of his size, 170 pounds. Brown, who has overcome being smallish for a running back, discounted that as a reason.

It was pointed out to him that quarterback Tom Clements of Notre Dame was not drafted because of his weight, 184 pounds. Brown won understanding when he referred to hate mail that he says he and James Harris received, merely for trying to be what they could.

Yet, a participant in the discussion could not resist observing that Bill Kilmer has endured cruel criticism despite leading the Redskins to four straight playoff seasons after all the Redskins losing years before he came here. And Kilmer is white.

Seagren Second, Rote Third

Simpson, With Dash Victory, Wins Superstar Competition

ROTONDA, Fla. Feb. 19 (AP). —Football star O.J. Simpson won the 100-yard dash in 9.69 seconds yesterday and was crowned the new Superstars champion.

Simpson finished with 47 1/2 points—7 ahead of the 1973 victor, Bob Seagren, a pole vaulter. The defending champion, Kyle Rote Jr., of the North American soccer League's Dallas Tornados, was third with 31 points. He was followed by Franco Harris, 27; Lawrence McCutcheon, 20; Ard

Schenk, 18; Steve Smith, 14; Phil Villapiano, 13 1/2; Hugo Nindl, 12; Marty Riossen, 9; Lou Brock, 4; John Havlicek, 2; and Jack Ham and Mike Hargrave, one each.

Simpson, the star running back of the National Football League's Buffalo Bills, earned \$25,000 first-place money with \$200 awarded for each point; he made \$14,250 more for a total of \$39,250. He won \$14,800 in winning his qualifying round.



GRANDMOTHERLY ADVICE—Georgette Krieger offers encouragement during New York wrestling match.

McAdoo Widens His Lead Over Barry in NBA Scoring

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI). —With Buffalo's Elvin Hayes pulling a little further ahead of Golden State's Rick Barry in scoring, the closest individual race in the National Basketball Association has developed for the rebounding championship.

Through last Sunday's games, five players were within a point of each other, with Wes Unseld of Washington showing the way with an average of 14.9 rebounds a game. According to the latest official statistics, Happy Hairston of Los Angeles and Sam Lacey of Kansas City-Omaha were tied for second with 14.3, followed by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of Milwaukee (14.2) and McAdoo (14.1).

The last time a player led the league with fewer than 15 rebounds a game was in 1952-53, when George Mikan averaged 14.4 for the Minneapolis Lakers. The

reason given by the league for the low average this season is the superior shooting percentage of today's players.

McAdoo raised his season scoring average to 34 points a game last week to give him a little more room over Barry, who was at 32.5. Barry led in scoring with 28.3 a game. Don Nelson of Boston increased his field-goal percentage lead to .534 by hitting 30 of 31 attempts last week. Bill Bradley of New York maintained his free-throw percentage lead at .920. Dave Bing of Detroit led in assists average at 7.6 and Abdul-Jabbar was first in blocked shots with 3.38.

LEADING SCORERS

Player	G	FG	FT	Pct.	Avg.
McAdoo	51	757	480	1974	34.0
Barry	51	765	323	1855	32.5
Abdul-Jabbar	49	803	323	1258	30.7
Scott, Phoenix	50	591	206	1252	29.6
Archibald	48	598	472	1484	21.7
Lester, Detroit	50	591	291	1463	24.4
Haywood	47	420	222	1062	22.6
Goodrich	48	497	229	1074	22.5
F. Brown	58	554	180	1258	22.2
Haves	57	487	273	1247	21.9

NBA Results

Team	Score
New York 80, Golden State 98	
Phoenix 103, Seattle 101	
New Orleans 103, Philadelphia 85	
San Antonio 101, Dallas 95	
Cincinnati 101, Portland 88	
Boston 101, Milwaukee 99	
Los Angeles 101, Chicago 98	
San Diego 101, Kansas City 98	
San Francisco 101, Houston 98	
Washington 101, New York 98	

ABA Result

Team	Score
Kentucky 121, Virginia 104	
Isle 27, Robbins 29	
Forhill 141	

NHL Results

Team	Score
New York Rangers 2, Kansas City 2	
Montreal 4, St. Louis 4	
Los Angeles 6, Washington 1	
Buffalo 2, New York Islanders 2	
Robert 3, Ramsey 1	
San Jose 1, Vancouver 1	
Orr, Campbell, Laverie	

WBA Results

Team	Score
San Diego 4, Phoenix 4	
Rosario, Corbin, Evers	
Emmott 8, New England 1	
More, Baird, Rogers, Sheehan, Morris, Joyal, O'Donnell, Barie, Carleton	
Winning 5, Baltimore 3	
Medbers 2, Gruen; Ego, Leblanc, Veneruzze	
Vancouver 3, Indianapolis 2	
Lawson, McKee, Campbell, Chipperfield; Scott, Marabuto	

Swiss Ski Change

CHATEAU D'OL, Switzerland, Feb. 19 (Reuters). —The Swiss Ski Federation announced that it had appointed Rolf Herti to succeed Arthur Hots as chief of their men's Alpine ski team.



THAT TIME OF YEAR—Herb Norman, equipment manager for the New York Mets, sets up the clubhouse in St. Petersburg, Fla., where spring training starts today.

Art Buchwald

Economic Dominoes

WASHINGTON—The recession hit so fast that nobody knows exactly how it happened. One day we were the land of milk and honey and the next day we were the land of sour cream and food stamps.

This is one explanation. Hofberger, the Chevy salesman in Tomcat, Va., a suburb of Washington, called up Littleton, of Littleton Menswear and Babershop, and said, "Good news, the 76 Impalas have just come in and I've put one aside for you and your wife."

Littleton said, "I can't, Hofberger. My wife and I are getting a divorce."

Hofberger said, "That's too bad. Then take the car for yourself. I'll give you \$100 extra on a trade-in because of the divorce."

"I'm sorry," Littleton said, "but I can't afford a new car this year. After I settle with my wife, I'll be lucky to buy a bicycle."

Hofberger hung up. His phone rang a few minutes later. "This is Bedcheck the painter," the voice on the other end said. "When do you want us to start painting your house?"

"I changed my mind," said Hofberger. "I'm not going to paint the house."

"But I ordered the paint," Bedcheck said. "Why did you change your mind?"

"Because Littleton is getting a divorce and he can't afford a new car."

That evening when Bedcheck

came home his wife said, "The new color television set arrived from Gladstone's TV shop."

"Why?" she demanded. "Because Hofberger isn't going to have his house painted now that the Littletons are getting a divorce."

The next day Mrs. Bedcheck dragged the TV set in its carton back to Gladstone. "We don't want it," Gladstone's face dropped. He immediately called his travel agent, Sandstorm. "You know that trip you had scheduled for me to the Virgin Islands?"

"Right, the tickets are all written up."

"Cancel it. I can't go. Bedcheck just sent back the color TV set because Hofberger didn't sell a car to Littleton because they're going to get a divorce and she wants all his money."

Sandstorm tore up the airline tickets and went over to see his banker, Gripsholm. "I can't pay back the loan this month because Gladstone isn't going to the Virgin Islands."

Gripsholm was furious. When Rudemaker came in to borrow money for a new kitchen he needed for his restaurant, Gripsholm turned him down cold. "How can I loan you money when Sandstorm hasn't repaid the money he borrowed?"

Rudemaker called up the contractor, Bagelton, and said he couldn't put in a new kitchen. Bagelton laid off eight men.

Meanwhile, General Motors announced it was giving a rebate on its 75 models. Hofberger called up Littleton immediately. "Good news," he said, "even if you are getting a divorce, you can afford a new car."

"That's great," Hofberger said. "No, you can buy the Impala. No way," said Littleton. "My business has been so lousy I don't know why I keep the doors open."

"I don't know that," Hofberger said. "Do you realize I haven't seen Bedcheck, Gladstone, Sandstorm, Gripsholm, Rudemaker or Bagelton for more than a month? How can I stay in business if they don't patronize my store?"

Geneviève—From Stardom to Chopping Wood

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON—She was French comedienne of the fifties, known by her first name, who captivated some 8 million viewers of the old "Tonight" show with her broken English, and whose naïveté allowed her to become the unwitting, but endearing, victim of Jack Paar's interminable teasing.

By the time she was 28, Geneviève had become an international celebrity. She had been a Montmartre café owner and performer, who experienced instant success after her U.S. debut in the Plaza Hotel's Persian Room, who toured in "Candide" and became a familiar presence on late-night television.

And then several years later, along with Paar, she was gone. "Ah, chérie, I have now the leisure to do nothing, and that is what I am doing, strictly nothing," she says, ushering several visitors into the Washington home she and her husband, former television producer Ted Mills, rent from the Argentine ambassador.

She sits in an armchair, her champagne-colored tony poodle Bouly at her feet. "I take care of my house. I take long walks every day with my dog. I go to market and cook dinner. God, it is a luxury to be at home very night."

She will be 45 on April 17. The once reddish-brown hair is now very pale blonde, but the short, shaggy style—she has always cut her own hair—is exactly the same as it was then. The electrifying smile and the large, brown eyes are unchanged. The accent which so charmed Americans has not diminished, not even after more than two decades in the United States.

Her exodus from entertainment and from New York, a town she likes, to a quiet life in Washington was a decision that came easily, and without regret.

"In 1968 we just decided to retire—God, we hate that word—to begin another life," she says. "We bought a fabulous house on the French Riviera. Papa was with us then, and the three of us, and the dog, left for France for maybe three or four years. We just decided to try something else."

"I discovered I was a gardener, and began to plant little things. Ted disappeared into a workshop and started doing things in wood with his hands. He made a whole bedroom. I began making my own wine. I made 150 bottles a year. We were terribly happy."

They returned to the United States in the fall of 1971 after Mills was offered a job by his close friend, C. Jackson Grayson Jr., who had just been named chairman of the newly formed Price Commission. "Maybe my husband was a little bit lonely for America," she says.

"Oh, look!" she interrupts herself, pointing to a squirrel, outside on the patio, sniffing away at a walnut she had left there. "My squirrel is coming. I have lots of squirrels who come here."

One instantly remembers her love for animals and the tiny

black poodle—Fouly—who used to appear on the "Tonight" show with her, until he died at the age of 12. "When he died, I died with him," she says. Then she smiles.

"Once, for a few days, we did the show from Hollywood, and I used to walk in Beverly Hills with my dog—who would do what he had to do in the immaculate flowers and grass. For several days, we wait. Then, one day, we wait, and everyone turn on their sprinklers. The neighborhood was waiting for me! So I talk about it on the show. The next day, everyone sends me rubber pants for my dog!"

She paused. "You could speak about what happens. Nothing was rehearsed or written down. That was the charm of it."

She was a regular on Paar's "Tonight" show from the second night it was on the air. "Daring, I don't remember the year, I think it was 1957 (the show began July 29, 1957)—until it ended on March 30, 1962."

She had begun her career as a singer and considered herself only a singer. "Not long after I started on the show I have the highest fever, the flu," she says. "I didn't know I could call in and say I was sick. So I went in and started to sing and was so sick I forgot half the words. Nobody really knows it, except me and the musicians, not even Jack. But I went backstage and started to cry. I knew I was going to be thrown out."

"Someone told Jack that the French girl was crying. He came back. I couldn't speak English and he didn't speak French. So he spoke loud, and slow."

"What's... the... matter?... you... cry?" he asked me. I point to my head and say, 'Ho!'. So he brings me onstage to talk and gives me a big cup of hot rum and honey."

She giggles. "You weren't supposed to drink alcohol on the air, so he tells the audience it's tea. But I was, ha-ha, by the end of the show. Loaded. So from then on, I'd only sing once in a while."

Her memories of the Paar show are vivid. She recalls with amusement the time she chopped off Gypsy Rose Lee's long hair. Miss Lee thought Geneviève was kidding when she made the offer.

"When she sees the hair going down on the floor, she says, 'Oh, my God.' She was furious. But, chérie, she was lovely. After that she kept her hair short all her life until she died."

She remains close to Paar ("I love him, he is my brother") and his wife, although she jokes that she has never completely forgiven him for taking advantage of her gullibility.

"I miss to be on the stage terribly, but I have done my time," she says. "To continue to work I would have to be in New York or Hollywood, not in Washington. I'd have to choose between my husband and my career. I have a good husband, a good marriage. Why should I've done it, darling. I don't know if I could go back. I'd be petrified. When Jack came back, he was a star."

She was referring to a series of shows Paar made last winter for ABC. She appeared on several of them, enough, she says, to convince her she made a mistake.

She goes home to France twice a year, and visits New York often, staying at the home of one of her best friends, screenwriter-director Eleanor Perry. She cooks, she knits, she reads Paris Match and Ms. She chops her own firewood.

"That's what's so beautiful about this city," she says. "Have you ever heard of a city where you can go outside and get your own wood?"

© Los Angeles Times.



Geneviève

... in the '50s

PEOPLE: McCord on Muchells: Kidnapping Was True

John Mitchell was fond of Martha "a la degree," but "basically" kidnapped his wife to keep her ignorant of Watergate, according to convicted Watergate conspirator James McCord. McCord said that Mrs. Mitchell had not lied when she claimed that she was manhandled, drugged and kept in a California hotel room to prevent her from learning the truth about the Watergate break-in in June, 1972.

"Martha's story is true—basically the woman was kidnapped," McCord told Helen Thomas of United Press International. "They kept her locked up and she began to be afraid for her life." McCord was later Mitchell's bodyguard before becoming chief of security for Nixon's re-election campaign.

The divorce of Magda Gabor, widow of the famous Hungarian writer, was filed in New York City real estate broker, because known Tuesday when the final papers were filed. The divorce was based on a separation agreement of June, 1973. The couple was married in New York in 1972.

Among Miss Gabor's other husbands was George Sanders to whom her sister Zsa Zsa was also married.

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., has been readmitted to Bethesda Naval Medical Center for further diagnostic procedures, his office said Wednesday. The former chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee spent several weeks in the hospital recently.

He issued a statement saying that he was an alcoholic but expected to be able to cope with the problem. He has not returned to the Capitol since. In addition, his wife has been admitted to another hospital in Washington for minor surgery.

The doctors went on to say that his health during the past few months had been "considerably" improved by myasthenia gravis (disease characterized by muscular weakness) controlled by medical therapy (corticosteroid treatment) the side effects of which are well known.

Moreover, for the past five years Onassis has been having "episodes of acute inflammation" of the heart (myocarditis). And, during the past month "he was being treated at Athens for a pulmonary condition diagnosed as protein bronchopneumonia associated with the development of severe urinary tract (gall bladder) infection."

American ballet dancer Martin Friedman arrived in Rome Tuesday night for a reunion with his

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